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G. O. P. Names Stassen Convention Keynoter; N. Y. Teachers Fight Cut

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 17, 1940

G. O. P. Names Martin as Chairman

PHILADELPHIA—With obvious accent on youth and "liberalism," the Committee on Arrangements of the Republican National Committee selected Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts as keynote speaker and permanent chairman, respectively, of the Party's national convention to be held here June 24. [Details: Pages 7 and 11.]

N. Y. Teachers Protest Proposed Budget Cut

NEW YORK—Protesting Mayor La Guardia's slashes in the executive budget that would result in eliminating 600 elementary school positions, teachers' organizations picketed the City Hall as public hearings on the budget got under way April 16 before the Board of Estimate.

In Washington: WPA Rolls Decrease

The Works Progress Administration said 2,161,811 were on its rolls as of April 10—a reduction of 42,598 under the previous week.

The American Red Cross announced that it would intensify its program for aiding refugee children of warring European nations. The group will use the National Children's Fund, a Junior Red Cross reserve established in 1920 for World War Relief work.

Undersecretary Sumner Welles discussed with Hendrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister, the problem of what to do with Danish ships forced by Germany's invasion of Denmark to take refuge in ports scattered about the world. Neither would give reporters any indication of what decisions were reached.

The Senate approved today a $15,000,000 initial appropriation for construction of a third set of Panama Canal locks.

Shao Li-tze Appointed Ambassador to Russia

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Shao Li-tze, Governor of Shensi when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was held captive in the Provincial Capital of Sian by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in December, 1936, has been appointed Ambassador to Soviet Russia. The appointment is believed here to indicate continuation of Chinese-Soviet relations along normal lines.

Japan Detains U. S. Ship for Salvage Fee

TOKYO (AP)—The 6,167-ton American freighter City of Joliet was detained at Osaka today when Capt. Robert Olson refused to pay 170,000 yen ($36,000) for the refloating of his ship after it went aground off the Atsumi Peninsula, on the southern coast of Japan, March 26. Captain Olson said his ship had been refloated easily, after only a few hours' work.

N. Y. Court Denies Capshaw Right to Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals has turned down the motion of Hulon Capshaw, former New York City Magistrate, for permission to appeal his removal by the Appellate Division. Magistrate Capshaw was removed from the bench on Jan. 26 last on charges in connection with his testimony at the trial of James J. Hines, former Democratic leader, during which the Magistrate was accused of dismissing policy charges against racketeers of the late Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer gang.

Army Stages Maneuvers Preview at Honolulu

HONOLULU (AP)—Tanks and armored cars sped through the streets and machine guns guarded public utilities as troops from Schofield Barracks staged a preview of spring maneuvers to be held throughout the Territory in May.

Goebbels Says Germans Fight for Existence

BERLIN (AP)—All Germans realize that this is a war for existence, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels said at a Nazi rally in Berlin's Sportspalast. Herr Goebbels spoke in reporting results of the German winter help campaign and Red Cross collections.

War Summary: Nazis Claim British Ship Toll

Germany sought to intercept British aid to Norway with large-scale air attacks off the Norwegian Coast, which, according to German sources, have resulted in total or partial destruction to one battleship, three cruisers, a transport vessel, and a submarine in the past two days. Torpedoing and sinking of a British destroyer and the British-announced loss of the submarine Thistle were added to reported losses.

More mines were added to Britain's already extensive mine fields with the announcement that the West Coast of England in the vicinity of the Clyde River had been mined to protect Britain's vital shipbuilding area.

In Norway, the Germans are reported to have extended the area under occupation around Oslo some 60 miles to the southwest. Farther north the seizure by ruse of a railway crossing Norway from Trondheim to Storlien in Sweden virtually cuts the country in two. In the far north the Germans acknowledge that the British had landed at Harstad, north of Narvik. As to Narvik itself contradictory reports make it uncertain as to the present state of the reported British landing.

Allied reinforcements to Norway are steadily increasing, it was understood in Paris. It was said that French as well as British troops are on their way. Some estimates placed the number of French troops at about 20,000.

In France, the Senate opened a second day of secret sessions on National Defense Committee reports, with Premier Paul Reynaud, Defense Minister Edouard Daladier, and other members of the Cabinet representing the Government.

Dewey Aims Appeal for Vote At Rank and File of G. O. P.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 17—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, throughout his present political swing across the continent, is giving his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination its most decisive test of the pre-convention campaign.

In nearly every state in which his supporters are carrying foward the Dewey banner, the New York Prosecutor is appealing his cause over the heads of old-line politicians directly to the rank-and-file Republican voters.

Can Mr. Dewey translate his remarkable public popularity into effective political strength? That is the test of this transcontinental tour and it must be resolved strongly in the affirmative if the Dewey candidacy is to hurdle political barriers which are still ahead of it.

In Oklahoma City, following conferences within the last 24 hours with Party leaders in three states, Mr. Dewey and his campaign manager, J. Russell Sprague, were confident that an imposing share of delegates from Indiana, Missouri and Oklahoma have been won to the Dewey candidacy.

Mr. Sprague, who joined the Dewey train in Indianapolis, Ind., was particularly satisfied at the developing prospects and contended that Dewey forces were gaining ground so steadily that they were not thinking beyond the first ballot at the Philadelphia convention.

It is, of course, premature to assess objectively the full extent of the upswing in Mr. Dewey's

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Republican Keynoter

By a Staff Artist

Harold E. Stassen

Governor of Minnesota, who has been chosen to make keynote speech at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. The selection of Governor Stassen by the Committee of Arrangement is seen as doubly important as a gesture toward the youthful and liberal wings of the Republican Party.

Other developments in the political arena: Page 7.

Delays in Taking the Census Cause an Extension of Time

Don't worry if the census man hasn't turned up at your house yet. He may be late.

Despite earlier indications that the census in communities of more than 2,500 population would be completed by tomorrow, the deadline set in advance, at least three more days and possibly a week more will be required to complete the task, Patrick J. Murray, area manager for the Eastern Massachusetts district disclosed today.

Chief causes of the delay, Mr. Murray said, are the large number of "call backs" on persons not found at home, and the extra work involved by the housing census, the first of its kind to be taken.

William L. Austin, Director of the United States Census Bureau, who set the deadline, said today in a statement released through the local office that no additional help would be put on to complete the job on schedule. "However," he said, "all enumerators now assigned to communities not completed will be retained until the census in their respective communities is complete."

As soon as the majority of the communities of over 2,500 population have reported completion, Mr. Murray said, persons missed will be asked through the press to notify district supervisors. The area under Mr. Murray's supervision includes Norfolk, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Essex counties and in the 1920 census had a population of 2,613,000.

Reverse Payment

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 17 (AP)—A rural census taker reported today that he had found a housewife willing to pay for being enumerated.

"I'm sorry I have no change," said the woman as she handed the enumerator a $2 bill after he had completed his task.

"What's that for?" inquired the incredulous census man.

"Why, don't I pay you four cents for every name taken in my home?" asked the woman.

The census taker explained that she didn't, but the Government did.

Hundred Millionth American Is Found

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Census Bureau passed its count of the 100,000,000th American today, with about 30,000,000 yet to go.

Officials figured that the door-to-door phase of the decennial population check which started April 2 ought to be finished in another week. The census takers can't be paid their 4 cents a name until they complete their districts.

In most places, at least one call has been made at every home, but a footsore enumerator near Zanesville, Ohio, complained that he had made 11 unsuccessful trips to the same house.

No trends of population are visible from the figures sent in so far. For instance, the crew with the No. 1 job of counting New York City reported about 90 per cent of its task done, but gave no figures.

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Nazi Ruse Cuts Norway in Two; Fascist Italy Cheers 'Victory'; Secrecy Kept on British Moves

Italian press ignores Allied measures and disparages work of the British fleet.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 17—The intense desire of strongly Fascist elements in Italy for a democratic setback in the battle over Norway stands forth as the most significant phenomenon in Italy today.

The inspired press has not ceased to chant a hymn of victory for Germany since the blow northward was first struck. Only a handful of newspaper commentators have shown even a shade of doubt as to the outcome. It almost appeared as if semi-official Italy was celebrating a victory of its own.

Such a pitch of jubilation obviously calls for an inquiry into motives.

In the first place it is clear that Italy is backing what is considered to be the winner in this engagement. Headlines after headlines proclaimed and endorsed the German version of events. Allied counterclaims are ignored or disparaged.

British Fleet Disparaged

The newspaper Popolo d'Italia, founded by Signor Mussolini, poured vials of sarcasm on the British fleet which it declared grandly took to the seas and only salvaged Iceland. It simply did not seem possible to strong partisans of Germany here that the German troops, once entrenched, could be dislodged.

This is not a sufficient explanation, however, for the degree of rejoicing here. There is something more personal about it, something exceeding a press agreement with Germany, as if coming from within.

In the second place, therefore, it appeared that Italy might seek to make capital out of the situation. With the Allies engaged in Norway, opportunity for expansion might be at hand. Rumors of further Italian mobilization spread abroad. It was learned that spring maneuvers of the Italian fleet were getting under way. "It should not be assumed that Italy will remain outside the war until the end," said

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Boring From Within

New alertness to Nazi use of treason and treachery as an instrument of aggression has arisen from revelations in Norway.

Neutrals, remembering also the German "preparations" for the invasion of Austria and Czechoslovakia, are re-examining their barriers against the Reich's "Fifth Column." Developments:

Norway's undoing at the hands of Nazi agents is described by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent, Edmund Stevens—last American newswriter to leave Oslo—who continues his disclosures of the means by which the Germans took the Norwegian capital before the invasion began.

Rumania has moved to put its Black Sea and Danube ports under direct naval supervision, while Senate approval of a new contract for supplying Germany with lumber from a 100,000-acre tract has raised such apprehension in the country as a possible means of bringing Germans into the country in the guise of lumbermen.

Yugoslavia, which has reinforced its frontier guards, is coping with the elaborate German spy and propaganda machinery within its borders—a system that has spread thousands of leaflets through the country urging Yugoslavs not to resist Germany.

Hungary is having to struggle with an influential pro-German party, which seeks to restore former Premier Bela Imredy.

Turkey is expelling large numbers of "undesirable foreigners," attention having been called to numbers of Germans arriving recently in the country as merchants and industrial specialists.

The Low Countries—the Netherlands and Belgium—are strengthening their cordons against espionage and Nazi agents. The Netherlands has long been a field of German activity. Belgium feels in a somewhat stronger position.

In Mexico, secret police moved to ferret out a reported plot of Nazi and Communist agents to foment an uprising. The reputed Nazi aim is to divert American nations from entering the European war. Mexico imposed tighter restrictions against incoming arms.

In Bolivia, mountain climbers removed a Nazi flag planted atop 19,500-foot Mount Illimani.

War-diverting uprising plot aimed at United States in Mexico: Page 4
Neutrals combat Nazi "Fifth Column": Page 4

One Shot Almost Foiled Hitler Coup in Norway

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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STRÖMSTAD, Sweden, April 17—A single shot fired out of turn by a Norwegian coastal battery came near to completely upsetting the carefully worked out German plot for the lightning seizure of Norway's capital, Oslo.

As it was, the resulting delay in the occupation of the city saved the King and Government from capture.

This I learned from a German Colonel who added, "the worst thing we feared at the time of delay was a lightning reprisal by the British. Had they been able to strike then our entire expedition might have ended in disaster."

A small crowd of people stood on the Oslo waterfront in the small hours of Tuesday, April 9. The group comprised the elite of the local German colony—the German Minister, Dr. Kurt Brauer, the Legation staff, the local correspondents of the German news agency, a few representatives of German firms, and a miscellaneous collection of spies, many of whom had arrived on various pretexts during the last few days. But others had been residents for some time as "political refugees." [A few hours later we were to see some of these same men in olive grey uniforms marching with the German Army].

The Germans Wait

As 4 a. m. approached, the little group peered anxiously down the fjord in the dim gray light of dawn. When four o'clock had passed, and nothing appeared on the horizon, their excitement turned to anxiety, and by the time 5 a. m. had passed, to severe disappointment. Finally, thoroughly chilled by their long wait, they dispersed.

This was the reception committee awaiting to welcome the first German troops of occupation.

They had been tipped off the day before that the flagship of the German Expeditionary Corps, the new battleship Blücher, would arrive at Oslo with Germans punctually at 4:15 a. m.

On board, besides an Admiral and a Major General with their staffs, were 1,500 infantrymen, the first contingent of the Army of Occupation. The German High Command believed this force, combined with an impressive aerial demonstration, would be quite sufficient to take over the Norwegian capital, and, as events proved, they were not far wrong.

One Major Slip

Except for one slip, everything would have proceeded according to schedule.

This slip up was the sinking of the Blücher with all on board by

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Göring Gives Busts As 'Junk' for Reich

BERLIN (AP)—Several bronze busts of "leading German personalities", are a part of Field Marshal Hermann Göring's contribution to the Reich's collection of old metal.

"One should appreciate a chance like this to clear out some of this junk which is of no artistic value or depicts men who never have done anything for the German people," he told newsmen. The same can be said for many brass and iron monuments which clutter up the German scene, he added.

Bells weighing more than 22 pounds and which are not needed in vital signaling systems must be registered for ultimate collection to provide raw material for war industries.

German troop train gets by Norse fortress through alleged trick on rail employees.

By the Associated Press

The German Army has almost bisected Norway by establishing control of a railway belting Norway's "waist" from Trondheim on the Atlantic coast to the Swedish frontier, Swedish dispatches reported today.

German troops are guarding all stations along the railway to a point within a short distance of the frontier, a correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported from Storlien, in Sweden, just within the border. The Germans were said to have reached Storlien Heights, three miles from the Swedish border.

The Germans pushed through Norway in an audacious coup in which a troop train packed with Germans passed the very muzzles of Norwegian-manned fortress guns, through Norwegian-held territory, railway employees having been led to believe that it was a Norwegian troop train.

As the train progressed eastward along the Trondheim-Storlien Railway, the Germans posted strong guard units at all bridges.

Hegre fortress, about 30 miles from Trondheim on the railway, which remained in Norwegian hands, was bombed and its batteries silenced.

Thus the Germans, speeding unmolested past the fortress, all but fulfilled their plans to cut off German-occupied Southern Norway from the north, where British and Norwegian forces were reported in joint possession of the Arctic ore port of Narvik.

Another Ruse Charged

Still another German ruse, it was reported, caused the Hegre fortress to fire on a Norwegian train. A German agent at Trondheim telephoned to the commander of the fortress, telling him, in the name of "a Norwegian patriot," that the last cars were filled with Germans.

A statement issued by the legal Norwegian Government urged the utmost caution concerning the acceptance of rumors because of the "treachery" of persons who are furthering German designs.

Reports from Oslo said the German occupation in the south had been extended to the city of Notodden, about 60 miles southwest of the Norwegian Capital in the Telemark district.

Some mystery surrounds the question of the reported landing of British troops in Norway.

The British Broadcasting Corporation said last night that it is "now officially confirmed" that Canadian, French and British troops are in Norway. The War Office, however, declined to say this was so.

The port of Trondheim, in German hands, was bombed by British airmen.

One Swedish correspondent reported that British troops had been landed at Harstad, about 35 miles northwest of Narvik, while Germans clung to control of the railway from Narvik to the Swedish border, less than 20 miles from Narvik.

Nazis Dispute British Claim

The official German news agency DNB, reported today that British naval forces yesterday heavily bombarded Narvik city and port, northernmost point of German occupation in Norway.

The agency declared that no Allied troops had been landed in Narvik—this contradicts Norwegian reports—and said that the situation there, aside from the British bombardment, was unchanged.

The German High Command, however, acknowledged that the British had landed troops near Harstad, on Hinnooey Island, about 35 miles north of Narvik.

The German expeditionary forces, said the High Command, have a firm grip on all important railway lines in Norway, including the ore line from Narvik east to the Swedish border.

The fight along this line, the Germans said, ended with losses for the Norwegian defenders, many of whom were said to have been taken prisoner while others fled across the Swedish frontier.

Aid Needed in South

Immediate assistance to Norwegian forces in Southern Norway was declared in Norwegian circles to be the most important task facing the Allied expeditionary forces.

Meanwhile the British press advised the public not to expect immediate, spectacular results from the expeditionary force. Newspapers expressed the view that it would take considerable time to organize forces for a knockout blow to the invaders.

Oslo striving to carry on; "surrender" group in charge: Page 6.

This Changing World

The Scandinavian Way—Small Powers in Military Establishment, Big Powers in Individual and Community Achievement—Lessons for the World

By H. B. Elliston

It is time someone protested against the terminology employed in dealing with the afflicted Scandinavian nations. Small powers they are called. Small in what? Small in the slimness of their military establishment, small in physical power. In this respect, obviously, they are so puny as to be relatively insignificant. But this is the only thing in which they are little. In other respects their stature is so high that peoples everywhere have found in Scandinavia nourishment for their own civilization. Scandinavians are eminent in individual and national achievement.

Culturally they are truly big powers. One thinks especially of Finland as occupying the loftiest flights in the arts. The current Nobel prize winner is a Finn, Sillanpaa. Talk to any architect, no matter what country he belongs to, and you will hear him pay tribute to the outstanding contributions of the Finns. In music the greatest of living composers lives and works in Helsingfors, Sibelius. Sweden is outstanding in the crafts, handiwork in silverware and glassware, and in a hundred and one other crafts that depend upon the individual to make things in his own inner image.

But it is chiefly in the job of living together inside their respective nations that we discover the real bigness of Scandinavia.

* * *

Agnes Rothery in her book on Denmark subtitles it "Kingdom of Reason." The accolade is well deserved. Reason prevailed when the country found its economic roots torn up by the spread of economic nationalism in other countries. For Denmark had made its living standard out of the provisioning of other people's breakfast tables. What could the Danes do when their old customers decided to grow their own bacon? The line of least resistance was to revolt against their hard lot. But the Danes saw that the new situation called for readjustment, not revolution. Accordingly they took counsel together. And the result was a voluntary decision on the part of the farmers in common to plow under and diversify their agriculture. Reason, in short, prevailed, and enabled the Danes to fit their agrarian economy to the new circumstances.

It should be comparatively easy for folk engaged in one occupation to be great in the art of co-operation. The hard task is to get people with diverse economic interests to work together. Scandinavia's contribution here is big, too. Farmers in all four countries are joined in co-operatives, not to extort all that the traffic will bear from urban consumers, but to insure a proper living standard for the rural population. Live and let live is the Scandinavian nexus between town and country which has aroused world-wide interest among social engineers. It isn't perfect co-operation by any manner of means. But the seed of late years has been bearing fruit, and it has been fostered by mutual tolerance and compromise.

* * *

And so between rich and poor. There's no diehardism among the rich against systems of taxation which keep national income well spread in the form of better provision for what the New Dealers call the underprivileged. Housing for the poor is a national concern in every Scandinavian country. I doubt whether American families would be content with the tiny dwellings of the Swedes. But they would find compensations which they would admire. They would find war on slums, community thought devoted to the bringing of light and air to crowded neighborhoods, housing schemes which take to Stockholm every year housing experts from many lands. No people can thrive, according to the Scandinavians, which isn't well sheltered.

There is no mystery about the Scandinavian way, no trick. It has come without calling in the police to exorcise greed and selfishness in the totalitarian manner. Enlightenment in Scandinavia is individual. Partly it may be due to the nature of the Scandinavians; mainly, I suspect, it is due to upbringing. Grundtvig the Dane taught that an eager heart and a desire for wisdom are the wellsprings of the commonweal. His educational ideas permeate Scandinavia. And they seem to promote self-education that never ends; self-control that requires the minimum of restraint from government; cultivation that finds delight in the happy mean; and good works that build up the good society.

* * *

An example of Scandinavian self-discipline occurs to me from the Kreuger crash. A bank was known to be heavily loaded with Kreuger stock, and there was lively expectation among the newspapers of a run. Accordingly the papers sent their photographers to take their stand outside the bank after the crash. The photographers waited, but there were no panicky customers coming to withdraw their money. It was mildly suggested afterward that the photographers ought to photograph one another!

I once asked Governor Rooth of the Bank of Sweden whether the Bank had an index showing the turnover of money—a good yardstick of the hopes and fears of a community. There was no such index. "You see," observed the governor, "our people always seem to behave normally." Community problems find their answer without difficulty when individuals are well-equipped to face their own problems without mental disturbance.

It is this bigness in civilization that makes the label of small powers for Scandinavian nations so wide of the mark. They are great powers—so great that, before the war lapped around them, one found oneself counting on the Scandinavian way as the salvation of Europe after the travail.

Y. W. C. A. Pledges Aid In Civil Rights Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 17—The Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States with 2,866,797 active constituents, were pledged today to support the antilynching and antipoll tax bills as part of their civil rights campaign.

The Associations also will continue local experimenting in the health education field for members, comparing notes on their findings, in order to work out a nation-wide program that can be fitted into the National Y. W. C. A. budget.

These actions were authorized by final vote on resolutions as the sixteenth national biennial convention closed here. Besides the stands on lynching and poll tax, delegates pledged the Y. W. C. A. to work for equal opportunities for all races "in all relationships of life" and for the "ultimate elimination of all segregation and discrimination." In this connection a resolution stressed that the National Student Council of the Y. W. C. A. "has been basically inter-racial in membership" for 18 years through its Negro and Indian members.

Date for Convention

The National Board will meet in New York next month and is expected to decide whether the next national convention shall be called in two or three years from now. Majority sentiment at the sessions here favored the longer term, which would make the entire platform a three-year program.

Mrs. Austin L. Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., retiring National Y. W. C. A. President, and Mrs. Cleveland E. Dodge, President of the New York City Y. W. C. A., and National Board member, were chosen as new American members of the World's Council of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. M. C. Migel and Miss Elizabeth K. Lamont, both of New York, were re-elected to that body. The World's Council maintains headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and has 15 elected and two ex-officia members from this nation.

In the antilynching resolution, delegates stressed that they were devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians."

Potential Vote Reduced

The antipoll tax resolution was telegraphed to Representative Francis W. Walter (D) of Pennsylvania, a House Judiciary Subcommittee Chairman. It supports a bill introduced by Representative Lee E. Geyer (D) of California, prohibiting the use of the poll tax as a requirement for voting in Federal elections.

Mrs. T. H. Eckerson of Los Angeles, who introduced this resolution, reported that the eight southern states imposing poll taxes have a total potential voting population of 11,606,406, yet in the 1936 election they cast only 2,679,473 votes, or only a few more than were cast by Pennsylvania alone. Percentages of the eligible vote that is actually cast in those poll tax states ranges from 33½ down to 14.

"Millions are thus disfranchised in violation of the Constitution," she said.

Mrs. Eckerson reported that average gross annual income in 13 southern states ranges from $186 a persons for farmers down to $73 for tenants and from $38 to $87 for share croppers. Large numbers of tenants and share croppers get no money income at all, their share having been advanced in food or supplies, she declared.

Some Taxes Cumulative

"In order to vote they must pay out of such scanty income a poll tax of $1 a year in South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Arkansas; $1.50 a year in Alabama and Virginia; $1.50 to $1.75 a year in Texas and $2 in Mississippi," she continued.

"That is not all. Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia allow their counties to add another $1, and the tax is cumulative for two years in Mississippi, three years in Virginia and without limit in Alabama and Georgia. Thus if a tenant farmer has missed several elections in hard times, the cost of catching up back poll taxes to be eligible to resume voting becomes prohibitive.

"In Texas, where the tax is not cumulative, the delinquency penalty is three days' road work or $3 fine. In South Carolina, it is not cumulative, but the delinquency penalty is $10 and costs or 20 days' hard labor. In Texas in 1936, 26 per cent of the potential vote was cast, and in South Carolina only 14 per cent.

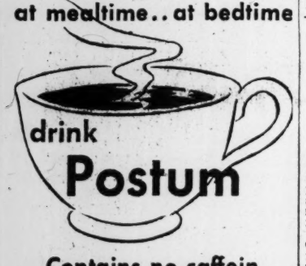
Lifting the poll tax in Florida practically doubled the vote cast, and in Louisiana it doubled the number of women voters."

The Big Roundup

DODGE CITY, Kan. (AP)—Cattle trail days are over, but more cattle were handled through Dodge City last year than any year since 1886.

Shipments in 1939 totaled 150,000 head, Santa Fe Railroad executives report. Dodge City once was one of the big cattle shipping poits of the Southwest.

at mealtime.. at bedtime



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Some Leaders of Y. W. C. A. Movement

Delar; G. Maillard Kesslere

World Problems Discussed at Atlantic City

1. Miss Mary Dingman, former President of the Peace and Disarmament Committee of Women's International Organizations, Geneva. 2. Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, General Secretary of the World's Council of the Young Women's Christian Association in Geneva. 3. Miss Gao Ren-ying of Shanghai, China, former assistant to the General Secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. of China. 4. Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Division of the National Y. W. C. A. 5. Miss Suganthy Isaiah of India, District Secretary. 6. Miss Julia Matouskova of Czechoslovakia, associated with the Canadian Y. W. C. A. 7. Miss Anne Guthrie, Advisory Secretary in the Philippines.

Tax Delinquencies at New Low Despite Levies' Upward Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Taxes may be high, but folks are "paying up" as never before. Tax delinquencies for 150 major cities dropped to a "new low" average of 9.2 at the end of 1939, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association here announces. At least 24 cities showed delinquencies of less than 5 per cent, a most significant record, according to the Association.

Better business? Yes, experts say, but this improvement in tax collections shows also an improvement in municipal finance administration.

The average tax delinquency for the 24 cities at the top was 4.7 per cent. Ten of these were in California, three in New York, and three in Connecticut, with the others scattered elsewhere. Fresno and San Jose, Calif., had the best records, each with only 1 per cent outstanding in current taxes, while San Francisco had 1.3.

Of the 150 cities covered 119 had a lower percentage of tax delinquency for 1939 than for 1938. The 1939 record of 9.2 per cent was 1.5 per cent lower than the 1938 record, and revealed a general decline in comparison with the 1933 figure of 26.3 and 10.1 per cent in 1930.

The 24 cities with notably low delinquency records are:

Fresno, Calif., 1.0; San Jose, Calif., 1.0; San Francisco, Calif., 1.3; Berkeley, Calif., 1.6; Oakland, Calif., 2.1; Mobile, Ala., 2.2; Sacramento, Calif., 2.3; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 2.7; Bridgeport, Conn., 2.9; Buffalo, N. Y., 3.2; Long Beach, Calif., 3.2; Denver, Colo., 3.3; Peoria, Ill., 3.4; San Diego, Calif., 3.5; Davenport, Iowa, 3.7; Birmingham, Ala., 3.8; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 3.8; Schenectady, N. Y., 3.9; Hartford, Conn., 4.0; Cincinnati, Ohio, 4.2; Pasadena, Calif., 4.2; Los Angeles, Calif., 4.4; Fort Wayne, Ind., 4.7; Waterbury, Conn., 4.7.

Even those 31 cities that did not improve their tax collection records last year fell short by only a fraction. Eighty-six cities recorded their year-end delinquency below the level of 1930.

Pari-Mutuels Bring Ban On Betting Books

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Mayor LaGuardia organized today a campaign against unauthorized bookmaking at race tracks while a Bronx magistrate expressed the opinion that the legalization of pari-mutuel betting machines had opened the way toward "another system like prohibition."

The Mayor conferred with police department heads, explaining later that the provision in the new law making bookmaking a misdemeanor would be "vigorously prosecuted."

Although bookie operations were not lawful in past racing seasons there was no enforcement because the penalty had been removed by State law.

"Now," Mr. LaGuardia said, "we are back to the original status, with the exception that bookmaking at the tracks other than through pari-mutuel machines is both unlawful and punishable."

Magistrate Frank Oliver, dismissing a bookmaking charge yesterday, observed that an unusual situation now exists "with the State of New York being a bookmaker and policemen arresting citizens also for being bookmakers." He remarked that this was setting up "a double standard in our gambling."

"I am sorry," the Magistrate continued, "that in passing the pari-mutuel bill the Government didn't put itself in a more consistent position by passing some law giving pari-mutuels a standing outside of the tracks as well as within, so those who couldn't attend the track might well avail themselves of the pari-mutuels.

"We ought to have a more widespread law so as to deal with all the evil, if it be an evil, and to gain all the lucrative profits, if there are any to be gained, for the benefit of the State."

It was hypocrisy, he added, to make a criminal of an individual because he takes a bet "outside the fence" and to make it a virtue for the State to take one inside.

South American Governments Combat European Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The difficulties of conducting belligerent propaganda in South America were illustrated when a police order withdrew the British film, "The Lion Has Wings," from the Excelsior Theater here.

A protest was made in Congress by Senator Pedro Ruiz Bravo, who said that cuts were made at the request of the German Legation and that members of the German colony had provoked incidents during the Excelsior performance. The Foreign Minister replied that steps had been taken to prevent a repetition of such cases.

Prior to the arrival in South America of the Alexander Korda film, difficulties were experienced with several pictures, including American productions, held to be favorable to the Allied cause or detrimental to the German nation. One of these is the Warner production, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," which is still barred from the majority of South American theater screens.

Exhibited Privately

Even in Popular Front Chile, German diplomacy has triumphed over every variety of Allied pressure to get the film released, despite the fact that it passed the censors. Nevertheless, the film has been widely exhibited in this and other countries where it was barred. Argentina provided an example of the tactics adopted to show the film to representative personalities. Numerous private exhibitions were arranged by those interested in the film was a vehicle for propaganda. The Buenos Aires Municipality obtained a showing, to pass judgment on the censorship, while the Chamber of Deputies also were similarly favored.

Another film subjected to German pressure was that dealing with Nurse Edith Cavell. This was not banned by the censorship but it was invariably cut.

Each warring side is free to conduct its own direct radio propaganda from European stations, but local broadcasts must conform to strict regulation in the interests of neutrality. The vernacular foreign announcer, however, especially when reviewing war news, often emphasizes the news in a desired direction. Generally speaking, however, foreign radio broadcasts have ceased to be effective. They are only closely listened to by members of foreign colonies.

Mails Widely Used

Today the mail bag appears to be the most popular medium for propaganda. Both German and British sources admit it is the most extensively employed. At least once a week every prominent South American finds in his "casilla" or post-office box a news letter or memorandum giving the German or Allied version of events. There is also large-scale mail distribution of pamphlets with translations of official documents on the conflict.

Officials, legislators, judges, teachers, newspaper men, and club members—citizens in every walk of life are on the mailing-lists of the press bureaus. On both sides, the press attachés or bureau heads work under the general supervision of resident diplomatic representatives. The Germans appear to have the greater mailing task because they also send papers to the scores of thousands of South American citizens tied ancestrally with the Reich.

British Improve Balance Between Army and Trade

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Capt. Euan Wallace, Minister of Transport announced today in the House of Commons that railway fare would be increased 10 per cent on May 1 to meet the rising wages and costs resulting from the war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—A big reduction in Britain's jobless in the early future has now been forecast by the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Brown, in answer to strong pressure of critics asking why there are still 1,120,000 registered unemployed when the nation's whole man power should be mobilized in the war effort.

Some 500,000 jobless will shortly find work in their own trades was Mr. Brown's "own guess"—"not official estimate or promise" given in the House of Commons in the debate yesterday.

In the course of the discussion some further reassuring light was thrown on the labor situation. If not altogether satisfied the M. P.'s at least left the session with a clearer conception of the problems involved in striking a balance between the requirements of the fighting forces and industry and with more confidence that the Government plans are on the right lines, even though there seems to be delay in putting them into effect.

33,000 Already Released

Answering the contention that many skilled workers are being wasted in the Army, Mr. Brown revealed that 33,000 men already have been released from military service—the majority permanently.

Other points in the Minister's speech were that when another 500,000 jobless have been absorbed the Government will have to recruit workers from less essential industries.

Supplies, export, manufacture, and necessary civil needs; a secret total of men and women required for war service have been fixed by the Government for 18 months ahead, and confidential talks between employers and trades-unions are proceeding to ensure that this target is reached.

To the suggestion in the debate that compulsory powers over labor might have to be resorted to, Mr. Brown replied, "Let no one advocate these steps until they have exhausted free co-operation between employers' organizations and trade-unions to the full."

Rely on Free Co-operation

Free co-operation, he added, was the Government's view of the way to get results. On the other hand, the Government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for any powers necessary for winning the war.

The Commons cheered Mr. Brown's reminder that some 2,000,000 men have already been enrolled for the fighting forces. Manning and equipping those forces, the Minister contended, has necessarily been the Government's primary consideration to date, but he recognized that the number required in industry to keep a single man in the front line has been greatly increased by the mechanization of war.

An appeal to industries and workshops to train workers was made by Mr. Brown who said that the Government itself could not achieve this on any large scale, although its training centers, working in two shifts and to capacity, are providing 40,000 semiskilled operatives annually.

Complacency Charged

Critics of the Government expressed anxiety that the Government was not being vigorous enough in organizing man power in face of the man power of such a highly organized and ruthless enemy as Germany. Complacency was charged against the Government front bench by several speakers, including Conservatives such as Earl Winterton and Maj. Arthur Molson, and by Mr. Clement Davies, Liberal.

The Premier's statement early in the war: "Time is on our side" was denounced by Mr. Davies as most dangerous to the British cause.

Hope that employers were surveying their future needs, especially in the work of women, was expressed by the Liberal Mr. Owen Evans. He reminded Commons that 1,700,000 women entered industry in the World War and therefore held Mr. Winston Churchill's recent estimate that 1,000,000 women would be needed this time to be an example of the Government's underrating of the task ahead.

B. B. C.'s 'Change of Voice' Puts Cockney Accent on Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, England—The B. B. C. is going through a "change of voice."

So if you hear a cockney accent—instead of the familiar Oxford intonations—on a British Broadcasting Corporation program, it will be really quite, quite all right.

Perhaps it is the B. B. C.'s evacuation from the stately purlieus of Portland Place, London, W1, to the west country breeziness of Bristol that has brought the change. At any rate, the broad cockney idiom is being introduced into radiocasts for the fighting forces.

Thus local dialects are at last competing with what has long been known as "B. B. C. English."

Speakers Learned "Pattern"

The Corporation has, for years, had a special college for announcers, presided over by a foremost speech expert, with the sole duty of turning out official speakers to an official pattern. Its experience in this respect has led to the acceptance by the nation's lingual experts of B. B. C. handbooks as standard works on the correct pronunciation of the English language.

English radiated by the B. B. C. has always been the English of wearers of "the Old School Tie" (meaning the wealthier classes), despite the fact—or because of it, if the B. B. C. is looked upon as an educational institution—that many listeners never wear a tie at all, preferring the muffler which wears better and obviates the affectation of a collar.

Change Is Praised

Experiments outside the range of official speakers have had shattering results. The voice of Mr. Bob Bowman, Canadian commentator, brought into a program experimentally one day, was vital enough to cause several thousand listeners to write in by the next post, rejoicing that somebody without a schooled accent had been allowed to commentate over the British network.

Under its new policy of greater linguistic freedom the B. B. C. is not shelving entirely its "standard English" pretensions. At present the plan seems to be to encourage a kind of bi-lingualism. Listeners from school children upwards in age are to be encouraged to speak and understand two accents, their own natural tongue and standard B. B. C. underwritten by Prof. A. Lloyd James, linguistic expert. This is generally voted a reasonable proposition, since it is said a Yorkshire farmer and a Cornish fisherman cannot understand each other, unless they talk in French. If they know any French.

Alabama Shows Much Progress In Six Months Under Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama's merit system has been in operation six months and during that time the some 5,000 employees of the State have been classified, salaries fixed on the basis of work done, regulations relative to sick leave and vacations established and a system of service training and rating established, said I. J. Browder, State Personnel Director, in addressing the Greater Birmingham Committee recently.

The merit system or civil service plan was established Oct. 1, 1939. It met with considerable opposition, some of which Mr. Browder said was "political, some sincere," and that its permanance depends on the manner in which it is administered.

Of the 5,000 state employees, Mr. Browder said it was found that 40 to 50 per cent had been employed less than one year and less than 10 per cent more than five years. Their ages ranged from 18 to 81, one Negro janitor at the State Museum at Tuscaloosa having 50 years of service with the State. It was found that there are 415 general classifications of jobs among these public employees.

Of the 17 States having civil service, Mr. Browder said one of three plans was followed in reference to rating existing employes. One was to admit them without examination, another to require them to stand the same examination as outsiders, and the third, a middle-of-the-road plan to require that all incumbents make a passing grade. The latter plan was adopted for Alabama.

Before establishing a salary scale, the State obtained comparative data from other States as well as from 75 different Alabama industrial concerns. The new scale had the effect of lowering the pay of some employees and raising the pay of others, the general effect being a small reduction of some $4,000 a month in the State's pay roll. Payment for each position is now fixed, and not subject to political pressure of each administration.

Mr. Browder referred to Senator James A. Simpson as "Father of civil service in Alabama." He introduced the bill in the Legislature after such a system fostered by him in Jefferson County had proved successful. The State system had the warm support of Gov. Frank Dixon, who pronounced it the greatest forward step made so far during his administration.

Highway Police in Many States Have So-Called 'Full' Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — State Highway Police now have full police powers, with a few exceptions, in at least 31 states, a recent survey by the International Association of Chiefs of Police brings out. Seventeen other states limit State Police activities to highway traffic law enforcement.

The exceptions to otherwise "full" powers vary in different states. In Illinois, Missouri, and Utah, the exceptions are that State Police may not serve civil or criminal processes. Missouri, in addition, withholds the power of search and seizure.

In Arkansas State Police may not act on private property in connection with a labor strike or lockout. In Louisiana they may not act in labor disputes except on order from the Governor, or upon a Mayor's order approved by the Governor. Several other states bar their police from acting in labor controversies.

In Maryland State Police have the same status as sheriffs in criminal matters outside city limits, but inside may not operate unless they are pursuing a criminal or acting on request of a city official or on order of the Governor.

Virginia, Alabama, and several other states draw no restrictions, but give their police departments "the powers of a sheriff for . . . enforcing all criminal laws anywhere within the State."

Conversely, the neighboring states of Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi, expressly forbid State Police agencies to "usurp any of the duties and powers of sheriffs and municipal police." State Police may make no arrests within a city unless an offender is a fugitive bent on escape and no municipal officer is present.

But even when possessing full powers, State Police usually stick closely to enforcing motor vehicle and highway laws, unless specially called on for help by municipal authorities, the Association's survey shows. State police and municipal officials co-operate.

Although listed among the 17 states limiting their police agencies to motor vehicle and highway law enforcement, California permits its highway patrol to make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence.

Workers Are Held Best Safety Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 — Employees are the best source of information on how to overcome industrial hazards, according to speakers at the eleventh annual convention and exhibition held by the Greater New York Safety Council and Co-operating Agencies at the Pennsylvania Hotel here. More than 5,000 delegates are attending the sessions, at which 225 speakers will address them, meeting through April 18.

Otho M. Graves, President of the General Crushed Stone Company, Easton, Pa., declares that employees should be given direct individual responsibility for plant safety.

Spencer Miller, Jr., Director of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, said the value of trade union supervision of safety lay in the fact that they are closer to the job than any outside inspector can be.

Cornelius O'Leary, Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner, held that until every automobile owner and licensed driver was fingerprinted, identity established and residence verified, traffic law enforcement would remain a difficult problem. "With the growing number and increased size of commercial vehicles," he added, "it may soon be found necessary to restrict the size of vehicles which will be permitted to operate in the city in the daytime," he said.

Dover Planning Open Homes Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Del. — With spring softening the landscape and colonial gardens ready to bloom, citizens of this historic capital of Delaware are preparing today for their seventh annual open house, "Dover Day," set for May 4.

Homes and gardens will be seen on that day by visitors from many States, with the gardens at the height of bloom. Each house is presided over by aides in colonial costumes.

This year, besides the dancing around the May Pole on the Green and quadrilles in private gardens, a picturesque "Market Day" will be held on the Green, which was always the center of activity in this capital of the "first State." A complete program of what to see and when to see it is included with the $1 ticket, which is the open sesame to all events listed.

Proceeds are to be used for civic improvement and to advance the work of the Dover Garden Club and the Junior Garden Club, sponsors of Dover Day.

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SAFETY FIRST with BALCH-PRICE FUR STORAGE

Washington Sideglances

Germans force crow on Reynolds — Best Jefferson model too skinny for judges—Virginians rode in, rode around and rode right out again and saw no cherry trees—Lothian no longer DPL 1—President gets pass.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Dangers of prophecy: "I've quit making predictions, about the war," Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, told reporters this week.

The reason? Last week less than 12 hours before German invasion of Norway and Denmark, Senator Reynolds told the Senate, "Norway, Sweden and Denmark did not get into the last World War. Today, they are within a repetition of the same thing and they are not going to get into it."

Tough job: The Democrats are having a hard time to get a statue of Thomas Jefferson for the new Jefferson Memorial here that will hold a candle to Daniel Chester French's magnificent statue of Abraham Lincoln, down at the other end of the Tidal Basin.

Though more than 100 models were submitted in a competition, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission announced "no award." One design, submitted by Lee Lawrie, New York sculptor, has possibilities, the judges said, if Mr. Lawrie will only make the features look more like Mr. Jefferson, remedy the extreme emaciation of the figure and change his legs and hands somewhat.

Left turn: Bundled in overcoats, some friends of ours went along with 150,000 other persons to see the famed cherry blossoms on Sunday.

They drove into the city from the South over the Highway Bridge, and started over to the cherry blossoms, only to be balked by a "no left turn" sign. They kept on. Another and another, "no left turn." When they did finally get turned they were headed directly for the Lincoln Memorial Bridge which took them right back into Virginia with 'nary a glimpse of the much-publicized blossoms.

No. 1 auto: It isn't that the British have fallen from grace here that Lord Lothian no longer sports a DPL 1 (one) automobile license. Just a matter of protocol that covers automobile registrations as well as dinner parties where diplomats are concerned.

DPL 1 now belongs to His Excellency, Señor don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, the Peruvian Ambassador, who moved up to the deanship when Great Britain swapped envoys last summer.

The change in licenses was not made until April when numbers were assigned for 1940.

Season pass: The gold-plated pass that President Roosevelt used to get in to the opening baseball game between the Senators and the Boston Red Sox was presented to him by Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Ball Club.

Mr. Griffith, who originated the idea back in 1912 when President Taft was in the White House, makes his annual visit to the White House to present the season pass, does not get discouraged because Presidents, no matter how fond they are of baseball, seldom get time to use it.

At D. A. R. Continental Congress

© Harris & Ewing

Noted Visitors From Across Seas Honored by Patriotic Society

Among the many notables who attended the opening of the 49th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., were, left to right: Mme. Hjalmar Procopé, Hjalmar J. Procopé, Minister from Finland, and the Right Honorable the Marquess of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States. This was one of several brilliant affairs.

D. A. R. Urged to Lead Spiritual Revival

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here for their annual Congress, were called upon by Mrs. William A. Becker, former President-General, to lead a moral and spiritual revival.

Deriding "progressives" who stake all on social legislation, Mrs. Becker told 4,500 D. A. R. members from all over the country that social reform is "valueless unless built on the firm foundation of character."

Mrs. Becker's plea came during greetings extended to the Congress by four former leaders: Mrs. Grace L. Brosseau, of Connecticut; Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Ohio; Mrs. Russell William Magna, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Becker, whose home is in Summit, N. J.

Foundation Is Character

"Let us remember always," she said, "that mere change of social machinery accomplishes little. There are, even now, organized groups in this country who are ready and eager to supply a form of government which they believe will automatically give us all we seek. These advocates of a new and more progressive America regard social reform as all-important, but it is valueless unless built on the firm foundation of character, the moral and spiritual integrity of a people."

On the theory that better motion pictures cannot be created by law, a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution has voted to oppose the Neely bill to end block booking and blind selling of films.

Members of the Motion Picture Committee, at their annual meeting in conjunction with the D. A. R. Congress here, agreed to advise their representatives in Congress to vote against the Neely bill, sponsored by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and other women's groups. The bill has already passed the Senate.

Increased admission fees, production of more "B" pictures, and creation of more Government bureaus were cited by Mrs. Leroy Montgomery of Norwalk, Conn., D. A. R. motion picture chairman, as possible consequence of enactment of the antiblock booking law.

Attack on the Neely bill came after a committee discussion of the ways to promote production of better motion pictures, especially those with a historic or patriotic theme.

"Don't call people's attention to the bad pictures. That's the best way to advertise them," Mrs. Montgomery told State Chairmen. "Talk about the good pictures."

By way of example she told how she had written a letter by request condemning the war scenes in "Blockade." The next night, she told the women, "the theater was packed to the doors."

Massachusetts, where the D. A. R. has endorsed the Neely bill, was referred to at the committee meeting as the one State where it has been impossible to raise parent antipathy to double features. Not only is the patron at a double feature likely to see one second rate picture, but he is deprived of valuable educational patriotic "shorts," Mrs. Montgomery said.

State Chairmen were instructed to work for more Saturday morning matinees for children, to combat horror serials, to promote Friday night "family programs" and introduce motion picture appreciation courses into their public schools.

Girl Pages Celebrate

Committee meetings took place during a lull during the general Congress that allowed time for fulfillment of the many social engagements connected with the Congress. Last night while Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President-General, and various other national and state officers were receiving at the annual reception at Constitution Hall, 350 young women pages and their escorts were guests at a ball given in their honor at the Mayflower Hotel.

Personal greetings were extended to the Congress yesterday by four former Presidents-General, Mrs. Grace L. Brosseau, of Connecticut; Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, of Ohio; Mrs. Russell William Magna, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. William A. Becker, of New Jersey.

Notes Change in Attitude

Mrs. Hobart detected a change in public attitude toward the D. A. R. "No longer," she said, "is our Congress referred to as the 'Daughters Annual Row,' because we have earned the love and respect of everyone in this Nation who is worth while."

A message from Mrs. George Maynard Minor, another honorary President-General of Connecticut, reminded the women that their most valuable service to the world today is to be calm and tolerant. "We may not always agree with people, but we never have to hate," she declared.

In her annual report to the Congress, Mrs. Robert also referred to added respect achieved by the D. A. R. "During the year," she told the Congress, "you have seen many who formerly doubted the justification of the Society's position in urging that the menaces to our free institutions and our American way of life be brought into the light, change their opinion to one of respect for the Society's foresight and courage.

"There are still those who misunderstand, those who think our membership and our policies are antiquated, but with courage and co-operation, with the concentrated purpose of placing the Society always above its members, . . . the Society can still be an important factor in our ultimate national betterment."

Much of Mrs. Robert's report was devoted to state plans for participation in the celebration of the D. A. R.'s 50th anniversary next October.

Machine Politics Faces Issue in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As a result of the primary election here Tuesday Illinois faces for the first time in recent political history a clear-cut contest between a political machine and a non-machine ticket. Some independent observers hold that it comes as close to being a fight between corrupt government and clean government as the city has seen. Many feel, though, that this has strong partisan implications and that the situation does not justify such a broad generalization.

In any event the campaign leading to the November election will have on one side a complete slate of Democratic candidates—for both county and State offices—backed solidly by the Kelly-Nash machine, and on the other a slate of Republicans, united, but without what some claim to be the "stigma" of the support of a political machine.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, Harry B. Hershey, leads a Kelly-Nash-backed ticket which won by substantial majorities over so-called independent candidates, including a triumvirate which broke from the machine not so long before the campaign began.

The Republican ticket, led by Dwight H. Green, includes representatives of several "cliques," but is otherwise independent, particularly of some previous Republican machines which have been no more acclaimed by independent clean-government advocates than the Democratic groups.

On Partisan Lines

The fight will keep within partisan lines, especially in national matters, but underneath it is not partisan at all. Specific issues are notably lacking or innocuous. Behind it all is the inevitable clash between old-time political bossism and open, honest government. This can be said even though in considering the partisan separation it is recognized that there is considerable overlapping on the reform issue.

There have been reform flurries here in the past. The only significant action of this kind, though, that hasn't grown out of an internecine argument, is the city manager movement, which so far hasn't worked up enough strength to form the center of a real, nonpartisan cleanup, as was the case, for example, in Cincinnati.

Another Flurry

At one time Thomas J. Courtney, Cook County State's Attorney, broke from the Kelly machine and threatened to lead a reform move. He joined Gov. Henry Horner and on an anti-machine basis pleaded for, and got, thousands of normally Republican votes in a primary election. Nothing substantial came from this. Governor Horner is back in the Kelly fold and Mr. Courtney, though professing independence in this last primary, was the "regular" machine choice.

Another anti-machine flurry grew up about Lieut.-Gov. John Stelle, and young State Representative, Benjamin Adamowski, some months ago, when these two broke from the Horner-Kelly-Nash machine and moved to set up their own. Mr. Stelle sought the Governorship and Mr. Adamowski the U. S. Senatorship. With them was Edward J. Barrett, State Auditor. There were strong words passed between this group and the Kelly faction, in contrast to the mild rivalry between the Republican candidates. In any event the reform appeal associated with this Stelle-Adamowski-Barret maneuver did not appear to sink in deeply.

As it stands, Illinois, or more particularly Chicago, might be said to be "ripe" for a governmental clean-up, but must still expect, it is felt, any such move to be a part of a partisan political action with all of its compromises for reasons of "political expediency."

With Mr. Hershey, a downstate lawyer comparatively unknown before this campaign, on the Democratic ticket is Senator James M. Slattery, up for re-election to the post to which he was appointed by Governor Horner upon the passing of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis a year ago. His Republican opponent is C. Wayland Brooks.

Both Mr. Green and Mr. Brooks, incidentally, have in recent elections been defeated by their Democratic rivals, Mr. Brooks for the Governorship in 1936, and Mr. Green for the Chicago mayor's chair a year ago. Both also, coincidentally, are lawyers and both have had experience here in the prosecution of prominent criminal cases. Mr. Brooks was Assistant State's Attorney at the time of the early racketeer prosecutions. Mr. Green was Acting District Attorney from 1933 to 1935 during the Capone case prosecution.

On the national side the whole Democratic slate is strongly pro-Roosevelt. The Republicans are believed generally to be liberal, and to fit in well with the national Republican campaign as it is shaping up unofficially under the Glenn Frank Program and the activities of the presidential candidates in the field.

Meanwhile Mr. Stelle has proclaimed himself Governor without benefit of either nomination or election, on the ground that Governor Horner because of a prolonged illness is incapable of serving. The Governor denies this and a legal battle is under way, having but an indirect connection with either the primary or the coming election.

D. A. R. Group Gives Georgia Choice Genealogical Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Lucy Cook Peel Committee of the D. A. R. presented to the Georgia Department of Archives 200 volumes of genealogical records which cover the period of Colonial and Indian activity in Georgia.

Made up chiefly of family records of all classes, from leaders to bonded debtors, a large share of the records owe its existence to family Bible records which were brought to light for the purposes of the compilation.

Included in the project are many hitherto unpublished accounts of depredations of the Cherokee and Creek Indians.

Working through local chapters of the D. A. R., using small community cemetery registers, and many individual records, the work has taken 10 years of thorough and painstaking research. More than 100,000 names in the State's early history are now recorded and available for public study.

Mrs. J. E. Hays, State Historian and Director of the Georgia Department of Archives, which is located in Rhodes Memorial Hall, here, has had general direction of the work of assembly of these records and their correlation with the other valuable existing records of the Archives Division.

Bound volumes of the Colonial Records of Georgia, the Revolutionary Records, and the Confederate Records are now available in the Department, and co-operation of several WPA projects is in effect indexing old county records in their bound volumes and developing a comprehensive subject index of the Colonial and Revolutionary Records for reference use in the Georgia State Department of Education's school curriculum.

This subject index assembles, in brochure form, the story of incidents, famous places, literary history and famous characters in early Georgia history, so that the material may become subjects for essay writing or detailed study in the secondary schools of the State.

This work, furnishing direct access by students, to the State's most vital historical resources, is sponsored by the curriculum division of the Georgia State Department of Education, acting cooperatively with an advisory committee from the University System of Georgia.

Virginian Boys Earn $3,929 Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Final project reports of 39 boys who carried on agricultural projects in the Ashland (Va.) vocational classes at the Henry Clay high school show a total net income of $3,929, it is announced by Harvey D. Seal, vocational agricultural instructor at the Ashland school.

The total self-hours spent on the projects by the boys were 9,354, or an average of 240 hours for each boy.

Some of the boys who did outstanding work were Walter Saffel, who completed seven enterprises and spent 700 self-hours on the work; Thomas Pemberton, with four enterprises and 374 self-hours; Howard Smith, with four enterprises and 275 self-hours, and Walter Thompson, who had only two enterprises, but spent 999 self-hours on them.

Mexican Diplomat Lauds Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

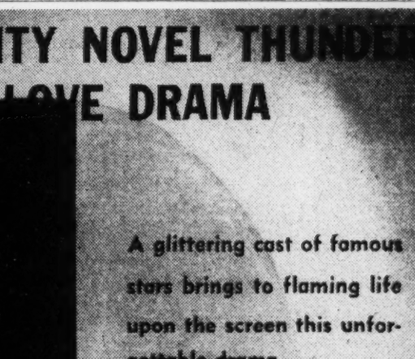
MEXICO, D. F.—The solution of the international problems of the American nations should be based on mutual understanding and in the spirit of human aid, never upon imposition by the powerful, said Gen. Eduardo Hay, Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the celebration here of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union. The anniversary was observed with a banquet given by the Foreign Ministry to the diplomatic representatives of all American nations.

The spirit of co-operation "which raises our America to a high moral level of culture, prosperity and brotherhood" was contrasted by General Hay with the lamentable war in Europe. "America," he said, "sees with just horror the spreading of that war to engulf nations which for centuries have been pacific."

President Cardenas, he held, follows with constant interest the progress of each of the American nations, and ardently desires that while the tragedy of war spreads in Europe, the Pan-American spirit shall grow in strength and effectiveness throughout the Western Hemisphere. That there is complete peace and friendship here is a matter for thanksgiving.

The Foreign Minister's sentiments were reflected by United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels who, as dean of the Diplomatic Corps, replied to the address. All representatives of the American nations, Mr. Daniels said, "share the thankfulness for peaceful conditions which surround us and the just horror at the carnage of this hour, and we share the fervent hope that 'intransigent force shall not rule' in any part of the world and that the day may be hastened when the arbitrament of justice may replace the arbitrament of the sword."

The Pan-American spirit, first envisioned by Simon Bolivar, and given tangible expression 50 years ago with the founding of the Pan American Union, was praised as one which is determined to prevent future wars in North and South America and to cultivate friendly interchange of ideas and products for the united advantage of all. This attitude pervades today in even greater degree all Americans on this anniversary, said Ambassador Daniels.



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Neutrals Combat Nazi 'Fifth Column'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 17—Faced with the possibility of having to resist a newer and more insidious invasion than that of artillery and military weapons, Germany's three western neutral neighbors—namely the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland — are taking far-reaching measures to prevent their countries from suffering the fate of Norway and Denmark.

The Netherlands.

Of these three neutrals, it would appear that the Netherlands stands the greatest danger from any attack from within which the Reich might make. For not only have German agents been operating from within in the Netherlands for a long time, but it is no secret that the Nazis have been able to do much more in years past than would have been expected in a country which really was neutral.

Undoubtedly, much of the inroads of Germany's "Fifth Column" have been largely due to fears of reprisals in the event of refusal to comply with German demands.

For example, the fact the Nazis have been able, despite the suppressed secrecy of banking accounts, to obtain information as to the deposits made by Germans of money and securities in banks in the Netherlands is an old secret.

In fact there is the classical example of a prominent German Jew, details of whose accounts at a bank in the Netherlands were found in a black note book lying "accidentally" on the steps of the German Embassy in Paris one morning some years ago.

Effective Penetration

And throughout the business and social life of the Netherlands the Germans have been able to penetrate very effectively during the past few years. Thus, the problem with which the Netherlands is now faced dates, not from yesterday, but over a long period, giving the Nazis an opportunity to consolidate themselves.

Countermeasures are consequently not easy to undertake or to carry through.

But resolute action has been taken during the past few weeks, especially since the realization that just 3,000 Germans were able by bluff, bribery, and bullying to hold 250,000 Osloans and so capture the Norwegian capital.

Military authorities in the Netherlands have taken measures against the Nazis in the country and have banned meeting at Zutphen where Dr. Anton Mussart, founder and leader of the Netherlands Nazi Party was to have spoken. Some of the Nazi ringleaders also have been arrested since last week end, while others escaped over the German frontier.

Hitler's Methods

But these Nazis are merely agents whom the Germans would use in the initial stage of any coup. More important are those Germans who, under the guise of being commercial travellers or other innocent traders, are being settled in various parts of the country, and who could play a leading role any time Reichsführer Hitler thought appropriate.

In Amsterdam and Rotterdam there are more than 100,000 Germans today, according to reliable reports. Much will depend upon their attitude during the first moments of any planned treachery from within. In order to combat any such action the Netherlands this week is introducing an espionage bill to increase the maximum punishment for spying from 6 to 15 years, and also to increase sentences from 6 to 15 years for revolt against the Government, kidnaping of Cabinet Ministers, or the importation of money or arms for purposes of revolt.

Origin of Phase: 'The Fifth Column'

Activity of Nazi agents in the attack on Norway has broadened the use of the picturesque phrase "The Fifth Column."

An accepted version of the origin of the phrase is that during the Spanish Civil War, Gen. Emilo Mola was besieging Madrid with four columns under his command. Asked by newspapermen which of these columns would take the city, he replied:

"The Fifth Column," meaning that Fascist sympathizers and agents within the city would make the Francoist entry possible.

In Belgium:

Belgium, for its part, has been on the alert ever since the outbreak of the war. Authorities there have had an easier task, since from beginning, while officially neutrality has been observed, there has been no doubt among the general population as to where its sympathy lay or as to the quarter from which any violation of Belgian neutrality would come. According to Foreign Minister Paul Spaak, the Belgian foreign policy "is loyal, clear, and honest. No one can claim to have been deceived by Belgium. Our role is to stop the way to invasion."

The Belgian authorities have recently been active in investigating the activities of suspicious aliens in Belgium and a number of those living there without special permits or who are conducting foreign propaganda opposed to Belgian neutrality have been arrested.

Belgium's Position

Belgium does not stand in as great danger from pro-German elements as the Netherlands, although a careful watch has long been kept upon its own Nazis and also upon certain sections of the Flemish population which at one time appeared willing to flirt with the idea of German help. So far as foreign residents are concerned there are 65,000 foreigners in Brussels and 40,000 in Antwerp.

Belgium, it should be added, also feels happier about the results of any possible resistance to Germany which it might offer, since it is confident that the Allies in their own interests would immediately rush to its aid.

In Switzerland:

While Switzerland, Germany's other small neutral neighbor to the west, long has been concerned about a possible Nazi military invasion it is no exaggeration to add that the Swiss are not so much concerned with treachery from within as are the Netherlanders, since they believe that their own population is sufficiently inured to Nazi blandishments and threats to offer little chance to Nazis.

Within Switzerland there is no formal Nazi movement. It was banned long ago, and most of its leaders fled to Germany. Further, the Swiss have never made any secret of their determination to fight to defend their democracy.

The Germans, it is true, have many times sought, through economic pressure, to achieve political ends in Switzerland but their successes have been very few indeed.

For an example one needs only to read the Swiss newspapers and remember how often Herr Hitler has tried to get them to change their views and report only the German viewpoint to realize that they intend to defend themselves should they be attacked.

Both the nature of the Swiss people and their country have, it is felt, made the Germans realize that Switzerland will not be so easily overcome from within.

This does not mean that Switzerland has been free from German propaganda. Nor does it mean that Switzerland has been free from propaganda-evoked stories of possible defection.

Moreover, Swiss military leaders have been thoroughly alert to the need of dealing swiftly and effectively with any signs of defection within their own ranks.

But informed Germans who talk of possible collapse of the neutrals before Germany's "Fifth Column" do not include Switzerland in the same category. And Germans do not refer to the probability of penetration into Switzerland as they do in the case of other small neutrals around them.

These small nations may today be condemned for not "realizing the effects upon themselves of German aggression." Such criticism may be justified, but it should not be forgotten that their leaders were warning the larger Western Powers about such eventualities years ago. These small nations, when they felt that they would be left alone to fight against Germany, could for years do little else than compromise. Hence, it is not surprising if they take some time to adjust themselves to a new situation despite their realization of Germany's intentions.

Ore From Sea Sand

Wide World

Mussolini Watches New Gadget

Inventor Giovanni Liguori expects device to extract a ton or more of magnetite an hour

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Mussolini's official interest in a gadget designed to extract iron ore from sea sand provided not a few smiles for officials in the United States Patent Office.

The device swallows sand and by means of a system of revolving magnets, separates any iron-bearing particles. The inventor hopes it may reduce Italy's dependence on foreign supplies by extracting up to a ton of magnetite an hour. But in Washington, Patent officials can thumb back over their files of one disappointed inventor after another who has tried to patent this idea in the United States. Even schoolboys have thought of it. The truth of the matter is that the invention is not legally "new" in the United States. To be patentable a thing must be truly unique.

Furthermore, there is no need of such a device, for up in the Lake Superior region huge power shovels leisurely scoop up iron ore in 20-ton mouthfuls, mournful when they are out of work, not because there isn't enough iron ore, but because they can scoop it out much faster than industry demands.

Propaganda Mill

BASEL, Switzerland, April 17 (AP)—Police here have arrested a man they caught dropping in a post office box several mail bags full of German propaganda addressed to Basel citizens. They released him, however, when he proved himself to be an employee of the German consulate in Basel.

The man, whose name was not disclosed, said he was mailing the propaganda on orders of the consulate and that he therefore enjoyed diplomatic immunity.

Basel police referred the matter to the Political Department in Berne, where steps are being taken to guard against a repetition of such propaganda distribution.

A German Trick

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — Sir Victor Warrender, Parliamentary Secretary for the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that it was a "common dodge" of the Germans to spread abroad wholly or partially false reports of which official denials might supply valuable information.

He said for that reason the Admiralty has declined to issue official denials of German claims.

[The Admiralty has not commented on German reports of yesterday and today that a cruiser and destroyer had been sunk off Norway and that a battleship and transport were hit squarely by bombs of the heaviest caliber.]

Balkan Nations Take Action Against Nazi 'Borer' Groups

By the Associated Press

Southeastern Europe's little Nations, fearing that the German war machine may soon turn in their direction, took stern measures today to eliminate Nazi sympathizers within their borders.

In Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey police launched nation-wide investigations of resident German groups and individuals.

Alarm at the activities of a Norwegian "Fifth Column" of borers from within which was reported to have facilitated the German landings has been one of the factors prompting the southeastern Nations to clean up their own territories.

In Hungary, Premier Count Paul Teleki, backed by Regent Admiral Nicholas Horthy, prepared for an even stiffer battle with Nazi sympathizers within the Premier's own party. The Hungarian Nazis seek to restore former Premier Bela Imredy to power for outright cooperation with Germany.

Premier Threatens Action

The Premier threatened to dissolve Parliament if disgruntled members of his party deserted him and joined a combination of German sympathizers.

He produced a decree already signed by Regent Admiral Horthy to back up his threat.

He was regarded as having won the first round in a new battle with the rejuvenated Nazi Party by his maneuver. The dissenters applauded him after his speech, delivered before a Government Party meeting.

Former Premier Bela Imredy is leader of the Nazis and dissatisfied Teleki followers.

Governmental action to stamp out "Fifth Column" activity, that is, boring from within a country by foreign political interests, was accompanied by intensified military preparedness in Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia reinforced her frontier guards while Rumania moved to put her Danube and Black Sea ports under direct naval authority. The Rumanian Government also gave the Army the right to commandeer railway cars without previous notice.

Yugoslavia Hunts Spies

The Yugoslav Government began to clear the country of hundreds of German "visitors" suspected of spreading propaganda and spying for the German secret police.

The cleanup was begun in Belgrade, the capital, where thousands of leaflets telling Yugoslavs not to resist Germany had been scattered by Nazi sympathizers from automobiles.

These leaflets, distributed last Thursday, just two days after the Germany invasion of Norway and Denmark, said: "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom."

Officials said that public opinion urgently demands stern measures to protect the national security as a result of the invasion of Scandinavia.

Twenty Germans arrested immediately after the leaflet barrage were expelled from Yugoslavia, and an order was issued today that all other foreigners still in Belgrade must leave within 10 days, unless they prove that their presence is "a benefit to the Yugoslav Government."

House-to-House Search

A house-to-house search was decided upon by the police of the cities of Zagreb, Ljubljana, and towns even closer to the German border.

Scores of German "strangers" in the key Danube town of Novisad were put under a close surveillance.

Foreigners will be required to leave their passports with police in localities where they are permitted to stay. Special permission must be obtained if they wish to visit other parts of the country.

The Scandinavian crisis brought into the open the Government's far-flung campaign against German espionage, which in recent weeks has allegedly expelled 50 Nazi military experts engaged in "prospecting for oil" in the vicinity of strategic points.

In Turkey authorities announced in Ankara that a large number of "undesirable foreigners" would be expelled from the country.

An Ankara dispatch said many Germans who recently had arrived in Turkey as merchants, artists, and industrial specialists are now under police investigation and will be forced to leave.

Allies Try to Keep Nazi Forces Apart

By a Naval Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Locations of the Allied landings in Norway have not been disclosed, with the exception of Narvik. For this reason it would be premature to attempt to outline the Allied strategy.

But the problems which face the Allies in dislodging the Germans in Norway may be outlined as a basis for understanding the operations as they develop.

Narvik was taken for two reasons. It was the weakest German holding and was incapable, under the conditions that existed, of being reinforced, and it afforded the Allies a foothold for assuming control of the iron-ore region that lies athwart the Norwegian-Swedish boundary should it become necessary to do so.

However, Narvik is not a base from which major operations can be projected against the German forces farther south in Norway. There is no railroad leading south from Narvik, or for that matter, save for the single-tracked line leading to the ore fields and Sweden, are there any railroad facilities in Norway north of Namos.

The terrain is mountainous, with attendant transportation difficulties. Nor does the formation lend itself to permitting the establishment of adequate airdromes. In this area, it appears that air operations must be conducted by sea planes.

Long Way to Trondheim

Narvik is some 450 miles from the nearest German-held position at Trondheim, and consequently is not open to attack by German planes in force, unless the Germans have completed one of the carriers that were under construction prior to the outbreak of the war. A carrier lying in the northern reach of the Gulf of Bothnia would be only 250 miles distant from Narvik, but the flight would have to pass over Swedish territory.

By the same token, it would be difficult for Allied planes to operate against the Germans from Narvik. More suitable bases in the Orkneys and Shetlands will better serve this purpose.

The German forces in Norway are scattered and it would appear that the Allies' strategy will be to prevent these forces uniting, and at the same time keep them from receiving reinforcements or supplies, the weakened forces then being destroyed, or captured piecemeal.

Just how the Allies will apply their strategy of containing the enemy, depends upon many factors, among which are where the landings can advantageously be made, the strength of the enemy forces, the available strength of the Allied force, and how quickly its transportation to Norway can be effected.

By this time the Allies must have fairly accurate information concerning the strength of the several German forces in Norway, and it does not appear probable that any of them, except the one at Oslo, will receive reinforcements in the immediate future save in a small way by airplane.

Norwegians Must Delay Nazis

It is an old military fundamental that forces should never be divided in the face of the enemy, but this doctrine refers to a united, or soon-to-be-united, enemy force of comparable strength.

While their own effort is in process of being launched, the Allies must depend upon the Norwegians to delay the progress of the several German forces toward each other.

If the Allies' intelligence service is convinced that the Norwegian resistance plus such destruction of bridges and tunnels as may be necessary, will prevent a German consolidation for the requisite length of time, then it will be good strategy for the Allies to land at as many places as are available, but in each case, in sufficient strength to overcome any possible fractional German resistance that may be encountered.

However, if the German forces can effect junctions before the Allied effort can be brought to bear, the obvious strategy is for the Allies to seize a base on one flank of the enemy, and thereby avoid dispersion of effort and diversion of forces. Manifestly, such a seizure will have to be on the western flank.

Such a base should be in a sheltered port with proper landing facilities, and have good means of communication with the interior, preferably by railroad.

Heavy Landings Needed

The present operations indicate that the Allies do not believe that the German forces can be united in the near future, or else they feel that the enemy will not be in sufficient strength properly to cover the territory involved, as an official announcement has been made that Allied forces have been landed at several places in Norway.

Press reports mention Namos and Naes as places where the landings probably were made. This assumption seems a reasonable one, provided that the landings were made in sufficient strength to attain the immediate objectives quickly—namely, destruction or capture of the German forces at Trondheim and Bergen.

With these two fine ports in Allied possession, the rate at which the expeditionary force could be poured into Norway would be limited only by the number of men that are available for such service, and a major campaign can be projected from them as bases, to clear Southern Norway of its invaders.

The menace to the Allies' strategy is the supremacy that Germany holds in the air. There are excellent airdromes at Oslo and Stavanger from which the Allied landings and subsequent operations can be subjected to continual strafing attacks by air. Just where Allied planes can be based to meet these attacks, is not now readily apparent, but the continual attacks on the Stavanger airdrome emphasizes the desire of the British to render it useless to the Germans.

Difficult to Aid Oslo

The British Navy and Air Force face a difficult task in trying to prevent the flow of reinforcements and supplies to the Germans at Oslo. The help that is received by the German forces at other places in Norway can, for the present, be discounted, as it can only consist of relatively few men and a limited amount of supplies.

Oslo, however, is still apparently in a position to receive reinforcements in large numbers, and heavy material such as large guns, heavy ammunition, and tanks, unless the British can destroy the cargo carriers.

With Germany it is not a question of how many men it can place in Norway, so much as it is a question of how many men can be properly maintained there with supplies.

On the other hand, with the Allies the question is how many men can be made available for expeditionary force duty in Norway. Transportation for personnel and material and its protection should offer no difficulties, nor should it be hard to provide supplies and heavy material as required.

Allied Speed Urged To Recapture Oslo

By the Associated Press

London, April 17

Erik Andreas Colban, Norwegian Minister to London, who talked with Prime Minister Chamberlain yesterday, was believed to have stressed the importance of immediate Allied help to Norwegians in Southern Norway before Germany could solidify its hold on that region.

Norwegian quarters in London argued that this was the most important task for the Allies and that their ultimate objective must be recapture of Oslo, the Norwegian Capital, which is now occupied by German troops, because the city is the heart of Norwegian industry.

One third of the country's industrial facilities are concentrated at Oslo, Norway's largest port and railway center.

War-Diverting Uprising Plot Aimed at U. S. Below Border

MEXICO, D. F., April 17 (AP)—Mexico today was on guard as a result of what informed Government sources said was evidence that Nazi and Communist agents are seeking to divert American nations, especially the United States, from any move to enter the European war.

A spokesman for the German Legation said that Germany certainly would not participate in any plot to overthrow a friendly government.

An executive of the secret police said, however: "We now have under surveillance a known Gestapo (German secret police) agent, believed to be in charge of all German espionage activity in Mexico. We have not moved against him yet because we are trying to untangle the web of which he appears to be the center."

This executive expressed belief that at least 100 Nazi agents and Mexican employees were working under orders of this key leader and that a number of skilled Communist operatives were collaborating.

Informed sources also said that Mexican troops were reliably reported to be patrolling various frontier sectors, including the Rio Grande, to prevent arms smuggling by various anti-Government political factions.

Halt Fishing Fleet

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP)—Sudden, officially unexplained moves by the Mexican Government evoked speculation last night in view of Mexico City reports of joint Nazi-Communist activities supposedly designed to generate a civil war.

One move was an order banning further licensing of Southern California purse seine boats to fish in west Mexican waters.

Another was the close scrutiny, beginning unexpectedly, of motor vehicles entering Mexico at Mexicali, Lower Calif. Mexican customs officials were noncommittal, but unofficial sources said the Government feared an attempt to smuggle arms and ammunition. Except for a time last July after reports of a plot to assassinate President Cardenas, the auto inspections at Mexicali have been of a perfunctory nature.

Nazi Flag Downed

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 17 (AP)—A Nazi flag waving from the peak of Mount Illimani, 19,500 feet high and overlooking La Paz, sent Bolivian mountain climbers into action.

Three of them, with an Englishman, spent three days scaling the mountain and ripping down the flag.

The Andine Club, which sponsored the climb, sent the flag to the Bolivian Government with a request to punish the Germans who planted it, but Government officials could find no law against placing flags on mountain tops.

War's Incidents Bring Iceland Into U. S. Diplomatic Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Washington may soon send a consul to Reykajavik, and Vilhjalmur Thor may soon be the first Icelandic diplomatic representative in Washington.

All of which means that the little democracy of 120,000 seagoing Norsemen in the mist and cold of Iceland, which clings to the Arctic Circle like a barnacle to a hawser, intends to open direct relations with the big democracy of 120,000,000 Americans as a result of the European war.

Ever since 1380 Iceland has been connected in government with Denmark. Back at the end of the World War, Iceland became a sovereign state but remained still united with Denmark in the single fact that the two countries shared the same King. But now Denmark is over-run by another power and little Iceland, which has one of the oldest Parliaments in all the world, finds itself in a new diplomatic position before the world.

The Icelandic Parliament, in fact, has voted to conduct its own foreign affairs. No fantastic nightmare of the past could have envisioned bombs from out of the long sub-Arctic day dropping on this isolated country hemmed by glaciers and green seawater with its ringing names of Husavik, and Mt. Hekla. But today, or at any rate tomorrow, anything may happen. Iceland, for the duration of the current war, has decided to cut the painter and set out on the diplomatic ocean by itself. And who should it turn to sooner with a diplomatic representative than to the United States to whom it makes large annual shipments of cod liver oil and carries on a trade of $1,376,000 in exports and some $500,000 in imports?

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has just received from Hermann Jonasson, Icelandic Prime Minister, a telegram expressing a desire for direct representation. Iceland already has a trade commissioner in New York, Vilhjalmur Thor, who may be raised to rank of Minister. The United States is sympatheic, and may open a consular office in Reykjavik, at least for the duration of the war, until relations between Denmark and Iceland are straightened out.

Already the United States has made distinction between Denmark and Iceland in ruling that $1,000,000 allocated as trade loan to the latter might still be available although holding back earlier credits of $10,000,000 to Denmark. Also by order of Secretary Henry Morgenthau yesterday, a ban on withdrawal of Norwegian and Danish wealth from the United States was not made applicable to Iceland.

The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, yesterday declared that neither Great Britain nor Canada would attempt to seize Iceland or Greenland unless Germany made a move toward them. And regarding Greenland he made plain that England agrees it comes under the Monroe Doctrine, so that if any action was taken it would be taken by Canada. The Ambassador's comment indicated the belief that because Canada is a nation of the western world its action in Greenland would not be challenged.

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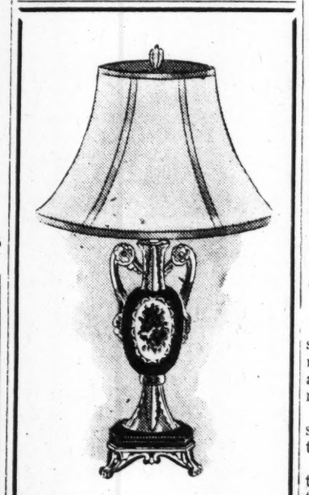
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April 5-May 17

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Rumanian Senate Approves Land for Nazis Over Protest

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 17 (AP)—The Rumanian Senate provisionally accepted today a Government bill to give Germany a 30-year lease on almost 100,000 acres of timber—despite testimony of Army officers that the lease would jeopardize national defense.

Prof. George Ionescu-Sisesti, Minister of Agriculture, defended the bill on grounds that it was part of an economic understanding with Germany which greatly benefited Rumania.

Military experts said the vast forest reserves in Central Rumania constituted a natural defense line

High-ranking officers declared that enactment of the bill would be a great strategical error, allowing Germany to send a large corps of experts and workmen into forests located at "the most vulnerable spot in the country," on the old Rumanian-German border.

Railroad Proposed

Mr. Sisesti said the Germans should be allowed to build a railroad and establish factories there to carry out lumber operations. He declared the Germans had agreed to replant cut-over land and to train Rumanians in forest culture.

Germany previously had protested Bucharest's embargo on wheat exports and temporary stoppage of oil shipments and, it was acknowledged in official quarters, Rumania is in an extremely difficult position.

The action which Rumania took April 15 to fortify itself by storing for its own use such vital commodities as wheat and oil was seen to have augmented strained relations with Germany.

Dr. Karl Clodius, head of the German trade delegation which has been negotiating here for weeks, was said to have complained that the Rumanian Government's restrictive measures violated German-Rumanian trade agreements which the Nazis insist promised them an uninterrupted flow of Rumanian wheat and oil.

Blow to Germany

Foreign observers saw the new measures as a severe blow to Germany's war economy. Rumania, in some years, has exported to Germany more than 1,000,000 metric tons of wheat a year, which is about two-thirds of Germany's normal import requirements. (A metric ton equals 36.71 bushels of wheat.)

Rumania's wheat production in 1938 was 4,922,000 metric tons. Of this, Germany took 500,000 tons. Yugoslavia in that year exported 160,000 tons to Germany and Bulgaria exported another 100,000 tons.

Rumania in addition, has taken other measures for defense. Black Sea and Danube ports were ready to go under Navy rule as an important step in an intensive program to prepare the Nation for the possibility of war. Gen. Paul Teodorescu, Minister of Navy and Air, laid before Parliament a bill giving the Government immediate power to take "extraordinary military measures" in all ports and territorial waters.

Units of the Russian Navy were reported gathered in unusual number at Odessa, Soviet Black Sea port. The German radio was reported to have broadcast a Moscow report that the Russian Black Sea fleet had started maneuvers.

Oil Reserve Ordered

"Strategic" factories working for national defense were ordered to build up immediately a 15-day emergency supply of gasoline and fuel oil which may not be touched unless there is general mobilization.

The new ban on oil exports, which is temporary until huge new reserves are assured Rumania's defense forces and railways, was viewed by foreign oil experts as certain to slow down Germany's deliveries, which already are far behind schedule because of the disruption of transport by winter weather.

The restrictive measures were decided upon by the Cabinet Economic Council on April 15, less than 24 hours after the Government had lifted a three-day prohibition on the loading of freight cars and barges for Germany.

German quarters persisted in a belief that Rumania had used the loading ban to force Germany to drop economic demands, including one for a decrease in the value of the Rumanian lei in terms of the German mark, which would permit Germany to buy more Rumanian goods with a given amount of German money, and another, for a reduction of recently-raised Rumanian freight rates

Germany Hampered

Germany dropped these demands April 14. Now, German quarters pointed out, Rumania, after getting Germany to drop the demands, has announced still further measures hampering the Reich.

Rumania also had promised, according to German sources, to exempt "temporarily" raw materials from the embargo list.

Rumanians explained that their prospective wheat crop would leave scarcely enough for the Nation's own needs, let alone exports for Germany. The German reply to this is that the prospective failure is due largely to Rumania's refusal to heed Berlin's advice to demobilize 1,600,000 men under arms so that all fields could be planted.

Foreign diplomats believe Germany will seek further means of pressure to make the Government send farmer-soldiers back home.

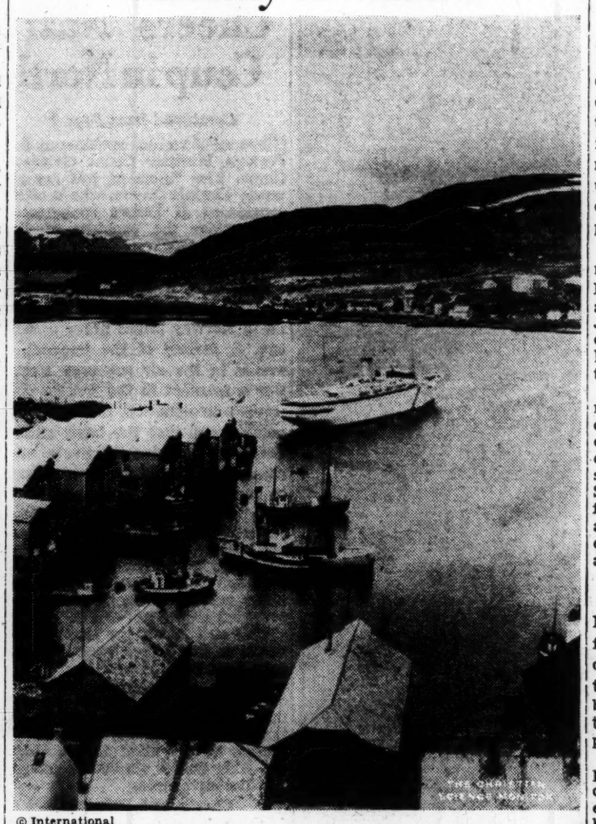
Allied Chieftains See Naval Victory Symbol of Triumph

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and French Premier Paul Reynaud exchanged messages today expressing confidence that the Allies' naval victories in Norway heralded ultimate triumph over Germany.

M. Reynaud: "The people of France share with the people of Great Britain a thrill of admiration and gratitude for the (British) Royal Navy which has added a glorious page to its annals and has inflicted on the enemy a wound which will not be healed."

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "Your telegram has deeply touched me and will, I know, be received with lively appreciation by the Royal Navy to whom it will be at once communicated. The successes of the Navy are fresh proof of the determination of the peoples of our two countries to fight resolutely until victory is won."

Gateway to Narvik



© International

Harsted, a Town of Lofoten Islands

Here the British are reported to have landed troops this week. The Lofoten group lie off the coast of Norway and command the Vestfjord, entrance to Narvik, the ore port where a British expeditionary force is believed to have won a foothold on the Norse mainland. The landing at the Lofotens is important as a precautionary measure to cover the main body of the troops now near Narvik.

Netherlands Tension Eases; Some Army Leave Is Granted

THE HAGUE, April 17 (AP)—Extraordinary military leaves were restored in the Netherlands today, permitting men to be absent from active duty to visit relatives and take student examinations.

Periodic leaves of absence, which were cancelled April 9 after the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, will still be withheld.

Swiss Are 'Ready'

BERNE, Switzerland, April 17 (AP)—The Swiss High Command today increased precautionary military measures throughout the country. Armed sentries were placed in public telegraph offices in Berne and other cities and soldiers posted at both ends of rail and road bridges as was the case last September at the outbreak of the European war.

Officials said the new steps were designed to bring the country back to the strong footing of September, when the country was fully mobilized and prepared for "any eventuality."

Reports from the frontier zone indicated that large forces of German troops which were concentrated in the German Provinces of Baden and Württemburg earlier this spring had been put back in this southern German region north of Switzerland's frontier. They had been withdrawn when Germany moved on Denmark and Norway.

Reports reached Basel that 15 German divisions had returned to this region.

Eggs Under Ban

AMSTERDAM, April 17 (AP)—Germany has stopped its purchase of eggs in the Netherlands, objecting to new restrictions which make the amount of exports from the Netherlands to Germany contingent on what this country permits to be shipped to Britain.

The amount of egg exports to Germany and Britain is determined from week to week.

Germany now is in position to obtain eggs from German-occupied Denmark, which normally exported 1,150,000 eggs annually to England.

Coal for Belgium

BRUSSELS, April 17 (AP)—Germany has agreed to increase shipments of coal to Belgium under the terms of a new three-month trade agreement virtually completed.

Germany is expected to send Belgium 108,000 tons of coal, which is 60 per cent of the 180,000 tons sent in September, under the new agreement. Germany stopped all shipments of coal from October to December.

The agreement was said to be completed in all but a few minor points.

Nazis Claim Air Success In Raids on British Navy

By the Associated Press

German air bombing of a British battleship and a British transport vessel, torpedoing of a British destroyer, and loss of the British submarine Thistle highlighted naval warfare reports today, as Britain announced mining of its west coast near the River Clyde to protect its vital shipbuilding area.

DNB, official German news agency, today described an air attack off the Norwegian western coast in which one British cruiser was sunk by a direct bomb hit and two other cruisers were seriously damaged by German bombs.

Augmenting an earlier report,—and apparently describing an action of yesterday—DNB said the cruiser which sank was hit by a bomb of the heaviest caliber and went down immediately.

The agency said the other two cruisers were hit altogether by three heavy caliber bombs and such serious destruction was wrought that presumably the ships will not be able to return to British harbors.

(The DNB report apparently amplified a passage in today's High Command communiqué which reported the sinking of a British cruiser and a British submarine in an air attack off Moldfjord).

The battleship was said to have been attacked on the Norwegian southwest coast and the transport on the central coast. The High Command said German warplanes reconnoitered yesterday over the central and northern North Sea as well as along the west coast of Norway.

An official German announcement asserted that the battleship (Schlachtschiff) was hit squarely by a bomb of the heaviest caliber when the German Air Force successfully attacked British naval forces off Norway's southwestern coast.

Earlier the German High Command reported that a German submarine had sunk a British destroyer northeast of the Shetland Islands.

The sunken British destroyer was described as one of the 1,870-ton "Tribal" class, to which belongs the Cossack, which the Germans said was set afire and left stranded in a battle at Narvik Saturday.

Altogether Britain had 16 of this class.

The British Admiralty announced that the submarine Thistle, long overdue from a North Sea patrol, must be presumed lost. The Thistle was a sister ship of the Truant, previously reported to have torpedoed and sunk the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

The sunken submarine was a 1,579-ton vessel of the Triton class, officially described as a "patrol type" intended for general service The Thistle was launched in May, 1939, at a cost of about £350,000 and normally carried a complement of 53 men.

At the start of the war Britain had 57 submarines..

The Admiralty also announced today that the west coast of Britain in the River Clyde area had been mined, and that "all vessels wishing to enter the Clyde must obtain instructions for safe passage from British naval or consular authorities at home or abroad before sailing."

The mine field, protecting the important Clydeside shipbuilding region, covers an area between the lines joining Dunningham Point, to Craigani and Rhuad Point and to Bennand Head.

Patrols are being established south of the mine fields as a temporary precaution.

Mining of the Clyde River mouth area was interpreted by neutral observers as a defense against German submarines slipping into the shipbuilding center.

Ships Detained

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that six Swedish, 14 Norwegian and seven Danish ships had been detained by the British Contraband Control "in view of the situation in Norway and Denmark."

Eleven United States cargoes were examined during the week ending April 13.

Japan's East Indian Warnings Arouse Washington's Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON April 17—Official Washington was gravely concerned today over the new threat to Far Eastern stability contained in warnings from Japan that it might place the Netherlands Indies under its "protection" if the Netherlands were drawn into the European war.

Although refusing official comment, both the State and Navy Departments revealed through authoritative sources that any such Japanese move would be considered a major blow both to the political stability of the Far East and to vital American interests there.

This concern is heightened by recognition here that if Japan undertook such a venture the chances of this country being either willing or able to stop it are uncomfortably slight. At the same time the United States Government realizes that so far the Japanese warning is merely a straw in the wind and there exist strong arguments in Japan against any such undertaking.

Vital to Philippines

America's apprehension over the East Indies' future stems from the fact that not only are the islands of great importance to this country as a source of raw materials but they are also so located as to give domination to the Philippine Islands.

Naval strategists have generally predicated any successful American naval adventure in Far Eastern waters upon British assistance, but it is recognized at the Navy Department that the European war, especially in its present intensified form, might make it impossible for Britain to move in the Far East.

According to those in touch with the formulation of State Department policy, one of the most potent reasons why the United States has avoided embargo upon American exports to Japan is that Japan might be goaded into an attack upon the Netherlands Indies to compensate for losses here.

U. S. Couldn't Defend

For some years now the United States has relied upon the Netherlands Indies as a primary source for its imports of such vitally strategic materials as tin and rubber. More than once the State Department has pointed out any curtailment of this supply would be a heavy blow to American defense preparations and to American industry.

At the same time, Navy spokesmen have said that the United States could not hope to defend the Netherlands Indies, even if it so desires, in the face of a Japanese attack from bases many thousands of miles nearer.

If Japan decides to launch an attack upon the Netherlands' East Indian possessions, it will be because the decision was forced by the Japanese Navy, it is held. Japanese naval spokesmen have long advocated the "southward push," holding that it would be far easier to seize and hold this territory than it is to conquer vast, amorphous China.

Prestige Involved

With the Army having apparently become mired in the Chinese interior, the arguments of the Navy may now have greater weight and may eventually appeal to the Japanese ruling powers as a means not only of obtaining sorely needed raw materials but also of recouping lost prestige.

On the other hand, Navy Department officials are convinced that the last thing Japan wants is a brush with the United States and that Tokyo is not at all convinced that an attack upon the Netherlands Indies might not be trying patience too far. Finally, there is the cost of such a campaign to be reckoned as well as the possibility that before it was eliminated the small, but efficient Netherlands East Indian Navy might deliver a serious blow at several Japanese capital ships.

Eden Sees Fight for Progress

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Dominions, told the Constitutional Club today that Britain is fighting to "preserve the possibility of progress" and that the nation's reluctance to declare its war aims "arises from soberness of judgment, not barrenness of ideas."

Mr. Eden asserted that "the German Government's conception of a world future is not compatible with ours, nor is there room for both."

Under Nazi rule, there can be no peace "but the peace of death," he added.

Declaring that "the spirit of liberty and continuity has found full expression in our Empire," the Dominions Secretary said:

"Let us admit frankly, too, that we owe something to our friends in the United States, who taught us a rude lesson and taught it betimes (in the Revolutionary War)."

Mr. Eden said that Adolf Hitler is not "a fantastic nightmare being," but "a symptom . . . a direct expression of a great part" of the German nation.

U. S. to Far East Freight Rates Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Steamship freight rates from the United States to the Far East, already 30 per cent higher because of the war in Europe, will be increased further as a result of the Scandinavian invasion, the Far East Conference said.

The Conference, composed of 18 shipping lines, did not estimate the amount of the increase. It will affect shipments of iron and steel, lubricating oil, autos, dyestuffs, fertilizers, asbestos and tobacco to Japan, Korea, Formosa, Siberia, Manchuria, China, Indo-China and the Philippines.

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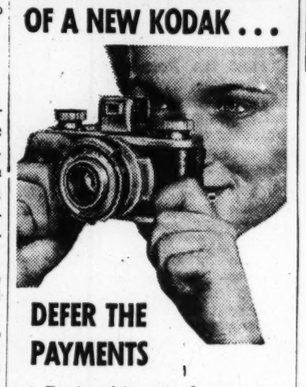

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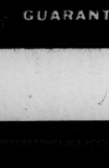

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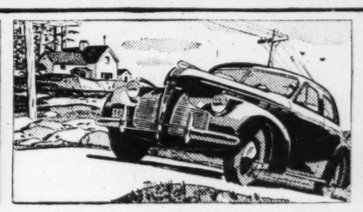

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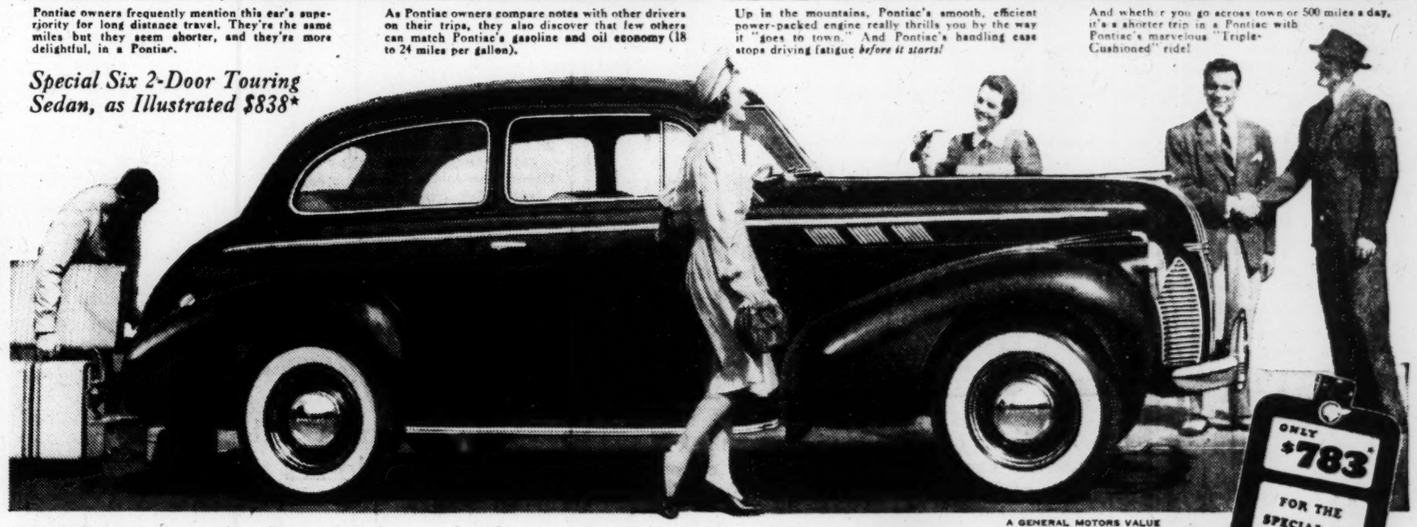

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One Shot Almost Foiled Nazi Coup in Norway

Continued from Page 1

the guns of the Oscarborg fortress at the mouth of the Oslofjord

All save 40 of the 1,500 passengers on board went down with the ship, among them were the high officers in command of the entire expeditionary force — a disastrous beginning for Germany's Scandinavian campaign.

But the Germans set about remedying the blow with energy and resource. Fearing an English attack, they rushed their troops over by planes.

In almost conveyor fashion the planes landed 12 infantrymen at a time and, without shutting off their motors, immediately took off to fetch another load from Denmark. By 2 p. m. two battalions had been landed in this fashion and they entered and occupied an unresisting city.

But the 10-hour delay had been of tremendous importance, since it gave the Norwegian Government and King time to leave the capital for the north and thus they escaped the fate of their Danish counterpart. Had they been captured, the task of resisting invasion would have been rendered far more difficult than it is.

Treachery in Norway

For the success of their invasion of Norway the Germans had relied on three things:

The surprise element, Norway's unpreparedness, and, above all, on the treachery inside Norway's Army and Navy.

The Blücher had steamed within range of the Oscarborg's powerful guns in full confidence that these had been spiked by Nazi agents within the fortress walls. This fortress, as well as others including Balarne and Bjarneborg on the fjord, had been left with only six rounds of ammunition for each gun. Moreover, orders had been received, presumably signed by Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht, not to resist.

However, some of the rank and file suspecting treason, ignored the order and fired the fatal shots just as the battleship was directly in front of the guns. The further tale of treachery in Norwegian navy has already been told, but traitors were by no means confined to the navy.

From a young aerial photographer I heard an eyewitness account of the surrender of Norway's chief military airport at Kjeller some 20 kilometers (about 12 miles) north of Oslo.

Norwegians Surrendered

Early Tuesday morning the Germans bombed the airport without causing serious damage. Only one direct hit was scored on a hangar. Most of the other bombs proved to be duds. Shortly afterwards the Norwegian officers informed their men that overwhelming German forces were on their way to take over the airdrome and that resistance was out of the question and ordered them to lay down their arms.

When the Germans actually came there were only one third as many of them as there were Norwegians, but the latter, having been disarmed, submitted.

Almost the same story repeated itself at all points where the Germans attacked.

Another instance was the capture on April 15 of the powerful Kongsberg fortress southwest of Oslo, where the Norwegian officers disarmed 1,300 Norwegian soldiers who were then taken prisoners by 500 Germans.

No Resistance Here

The following day 3,000 Norwegian soldiers were gathered in the city square at Sarpsborg from fortified points in the still unoccupied southeast corner of Norway across the Glommen River. A Norwegian Colonel made a speech advising them to lay down their arms since further resistance was useless.

The soldiers unprotestingly complied and surrendered to 300 Germans.

I checked these and similar instances on the spot a few hours after they had happened with both Norwegian and German sources. The net result of my observations, and of those of other neutral observers, is that in the Oslo region at any rate, where over half of Norway's total population lives, the "iron resistance" exists only in some foreign news broadcasts and in the imagination of a few legation officials who have taken the radio reports at face value and without investigation.

The threads in the chain of treachery all lead to the hand of one man. He is Maj. Vidkun Quisling, who first tried to install himself as German puppet Premier and whom the Norwegians therefore nicknamed Kussinen after Otto Kussinen, his Finnish counterpart. When Major Quisling was War Minister in the Agrarian Party Cabinet in 1932 and 1933 he planted in important military posts many of his men who have stayed there. While Major Quisling was in office valuable papers once disappeared from his safe under suspicious circumstances. His explanation at the time was that armed men had entered and forced him to hand over the papers.

Even at that time Major Quisling had strong Fascist leanings. Three years later, when he joined up with Reichsführer Hitler, his forces were placed at the disposal of the Nazis. The Labor Government's policy of totally neglecting Army matters left Major Quisling's followers a fertile field for pro-Nazi activity, which were also aided by the class hatred roused among certain reactionary circles by the Labor Government's widespread program of social legislation.

On Saturday, April 6, two days after the German Expeditionary Force had sailed secretly for Norway, Major Quisling arrived in Oslo from Berlin to take command of his "Fifth Column." The German Army found Major Quisling an invaluable tool but they preferred that he, like others of his type, should work behind the scenes to avoid publicity.

Major Quisling, however, had apparently cherished political ambitions to become the Norwegian Führer. With the Nazi Party's consent, but apparently against the will of the German military, he proclaimed himself Prime Minister on the evening of Tuesday, April 9, the day of occupation. However his reign was short lived, for the German military authorities found him tremendously unpopular with his fellow countrymen, a serious stumbling block in persuading Norwegians to co-operate with them.

Accordingly, last Sunday night the German Command summoned several hundreds of Oslo's leading citizens to a meeting at the University and locked them in until they chose from their number a "Government Committee for the Occupied Districts" which would have more of a base and a semblance of legality than the self-appointed Quisling Cabinet.

This element of legality was further emphasized by placing the well-known jurist, Ingolf Elster Christensen, at the head of the Committee. For the Germans, having missed capturing King Haakon by their delay on Tuesday morning, are still hoping to win him over by legal methods. Meanwhile, Major Quisling, after his brief period in the limelight, has again retired to lead his "Fifth Column" from the shadows. Officially he is "in charge of the demobilization," which means that now as before his job is to disintegrate Norwegian resistance.

German Military Methods

So far, despite stern measures dictated by war necessity, the German military authorities on the whole have shown considerable tact and diplomacy in dealing with civil population. Each German soldier carries in his pocket a circular which says:

"Be patient, for the Norwegians are slow thinkers. They love liberty and therefore hate being ordered about. One must talk to them gently and try to persuade them. Their sympathies are generally pro-English, and you must judge them accordingly.

The S. A. and S. S. storm troops have not appeared in Norway as yet. The troops of occupation are mainly Austrians and Bavarians, picked partly because they are accustomed to mountain conditions and partly because in the last war considerable numbers of Bavarian and Austrian children were evacuated to Norway and even now a certain bond of mutual sympathy has survived.

Many of these children, now soldiers of about thirty, have been sent back to Norway in the hope that those feelings of friendship and association may now help to make the bitter pill of military occupation more palatable.

The troops are encouraged to talk and mingle with the populace and most Norwegians, by nature friendly, do not scruple to make friends with their conquerors. But the result of this fraternization is not always what the German command intended.

Thus I heard one Tirolean lad remark:

"First the Prussians destroyed our freedom, next they drafted us into their Army to fight their war, and now they send us up here to subjugate another small independent country like our own. We don't like the job."

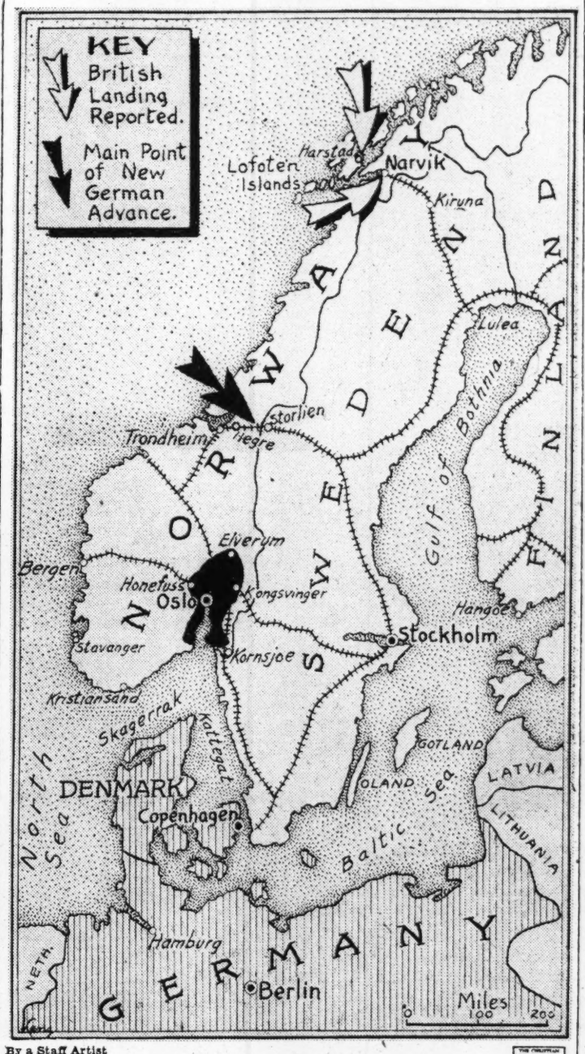
I had not been in this little Swedish border town more than an hour yesterday when I experienced by first air alarm on Swedish territory. Planes flying up the coast towards Oslo had come a little to far in shore. However, whether it was a dress rehersal or not the alarm seemed genuine enough. Everyone was herded into shelters in the best Helsingfors manner.

From the jetty in Strömstad Harbor one may watch occasional vessels—long-nosed torpedo boats and destroyers mostly, for the Germans are tired of losing transports, threading their way close to the rocky coast. Swedish territorial waters in this region provide a convenient corridor from the shores of Denmark to the very entrance of Oslofjord for German ships, which thus have a reasonable chance of avoiding British mines and British warships. In fact, unless the British can thoroughly mine or guard the waters of the Fjord itself they cannot completely bottle up this corridor.

Although traffic has diminished somewhat, two German transport ships entered Oslo Harbor Monday. They were Danish judging by their funnels but their names had been painted over. They landed an additional contingent of five thousand men which brings the German troops in the Oslo region to somewhere around 30,000, earlier estimates having proved an exaggeration.

Monday 12 light destroyers arrived in Oslo and unloaded light artillery and the first tanks the Expeditionary force had received. This brought the total complement of German naval vessels in the harbor at the time to 2 cruisers, 12 light destroyers, 7 submarine chasers, and 4 motorboat torpedo boats.

Situation Around Oslo



By a Staff Artist

Wedges in German Invasion

Blackened section of the map shows approximately the area around Oslo now occupied by the Germans. Ground in German possession farther north is largely along the coast or along railway lines.

British Supply Of Danish Foods Meets Demands

LONDON (AP)—One expected repercussion of the German occupation of Denmark failed to develop when the Ministry of Food stated recently that rationing would not be intensified because of the loss of Danish bacon, butter, and eggs.

A Ministry official said it had supplies in cold storage which relieved it of anxiety for the immediate future, but hinted that "if the position becomes less favorable rationing may have to be adjusted."

Heretofore, Denmark exported 55 per cent of its products—mostly agricultural—to England, and 38 per cent to Germany. The same was true of Norway.

It is now apparent that England will be cut off from these exports, and Germany will become the sole recipient—at least, as long as Germany holds on to Denmark and Norway as economic dependencies.

The situation in Sweden is slightly different, inasmuch as German officials have indicated that Germany would not interfere if Sweden saw its way clear to ship noncontraband goods to Germany's enemies. At the same time, these officials point out that Sweden will have a hard time routing such goods to England and France. In other words, Sweden, even without German protection, seems completely in Germany's economic orbit.

Arms Exporting Case Is on Trial at Laredo

LAREDO, Texas, April 17 (AP)—A jury was picked yesterday and testimony started in the trial of Francisco Del Valle Arizpe and Gregorio Prieto, Mexicans, facing charges in connection with export of munitions from the United States.

The two men and the Remington Arms Company, charged in the indictment with conspiracy to violate an act prohibiting export of munitions without approval of the State Department, pleaded innocent before Federal Judge James W. Allred.

Fascist Italy Cheers Nazi Coup in North

Continued from Page 1

Giovanni Ansaldo, spokesman for Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano. The "moment has come," wrote Virginio Gayda, who is often considered Il Duce's spokesman, to consider the problem of the Mediterranean."

Situation Actually Unchanged

This tension abated somewhat as it became evident that the battle in Norway might prove a long one. A feeling of the impending events in the air are very likely was a segment in the foreign observer's imagination. Cooler heads pointed out that the basic situation here remains relatively unchanged. If the Allied naval forces in the North Sea are busy, it is equally true that their Mediterranean fleets are not. Moreover, any land action northward or northeast would probably have to be taken in conjunction with Germany and Germany is now preoccupied elsewhere.

This still leaves the Roman triumph in the Roman press for the most part unexplained.

In the third place, therefore, one's attention is turned to domestic considerations. Ever since the war began, certain Fascist groups have waited to see their pro-Axis policy vindicated before the Italian people.

Checks and Balances

At that time there emerged theories of checks and balances within Italy which resulted in a policy of nonaction. As is now well known, various groups within the Army, the Church, the middle industrial and upper classes, and the Royal household earnestly urged a policy of restraint and this view prevailed.

The Italian people for the most part thoroughly understood the situation. For reasons of its own which involved widespread distaste for German leaders, it was approved. Those vigorously sponsoring a pro-Axis policy were therefore placed on the defensive in a manner which challenged prestige. Far more than just foreign policy of Italy was at stake.

The resulting situation can be easily pictured. As months of the war passed, the pro-Axis element bided its time, confident that events and delays of the Democracies would play into its hands.

Wait for Allied "Defeat"

For this purpose the victory over Poland was not sufficient. It was not so much a German victory as it was an Allied defeat which was required to prove the case. Nor was mere continuing in power of National Socialists and the appearances of leaks in the blockade enough. It seems to be recognized that only a major German success at arms, and particularly in the north where the Italian sphere of influence is not involved, would serve to overrule resistance.

It was this pentup zeal which burst forth in the press at the first sign of what was interpreted as a German victory in Norway. Magnifying of the victory was in direct proportion to the needs for such a victory on the part of the pro-Axis group.

By the same token, it becomes obvious how important to Italy is the eventual outcome of the struggle in Norway. An observer from the outside can easily decide for himself what the effect would tend to be if Germany wins, or if the Allies win.

Nazis Visit Rome

ROME, April 17 (AP)—A German military mission which has been inspecting airplane and other manufacturing plants in northern Italy arrived in Rome yesterday.

It is headed by General Zuckertort.

German sources said the mission had been "noting the production capacity" of the plants and exchanging information with the Italians, but that the visit had no "special significance."

Soviet Paper Bares Polish Executions

MOSCOW (AP) — The Government newspaper Izvestia has disclosed that newly-established courts in former Polish areas of Western Ukraine and White Russia were operating against "executioners of the people under Polish rule," at least several of whom were ordered executed by shooting.

The newspaper said the people received the new courts with joy.

Four former officials of Rovno Prison and "quite a number of such people passed before Soviet justice and received just punishment," the article said, adding that former police officers were among those ordered executed.

War Advisory Plan Rejected by British

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today rejected in the House of Commons a suggestion for a nonpolitical War Advisory Committee.

"I see no necessity for the establishment of a further body additional to those already established for the survey of economic and commercial problems thrown up by the war," he said.

To a question as to whether an absence of departmental forethought "has clogged war preparations and commercial effort," Mr. Chamberlain said, "I do not accept that reflection."

Oslo Striving to Carry On; 'Surrender' Group in Charge

STOCKHOLM, April 17 (AP) — The Norwegian capital is attempting to evolve means of carrying on as best it can under the circumstances. Schools and banks have been reopened. A moratorium has been declared on the payment of bills, however, and bank withdrawals were limited to to 500 crowns (about $110) a week.

The new "government" in Oslo, headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen, former Norwegian Cabinet Minister and a member of the Conservative Party, issued a proclamation demanding that all citizens of German-occupied territory show loyalty to it and to the German military authorities.

All national organizations of commerce, trade, shipping, culture, and trade unions in Oslo indorsed the "government's" order.

Chief Justice Approves

The Chief Justice of the Norwegian Supreme Court also approved the new "government." The Court's sanction provided the basis for the formation of the ruling body, since officials said the Supreme Court was the only State authority left in Oslo after the departure of King Haakon and the regularly constituted Government.

Nothing was known in Stockholm concerning reports from Berlin that King Haakon and the Government of Premier John Nygaarsvold had fled across the Swedish frontier.

Meanwhile the President of the Supreme Court, Paal Berg, has issued the following proclamation:

"As German troops have occupied parts of Norway and made impossible government administration of these districts, the Supreme Court found it necessary to appoint a governmental committee to take over the civil administration of these districts during the German occupation.

"Confident that King Haakon will approve these extraordinary steps, the Court appointed four members of this committee."

The Stockholm newspaper Allehanda, commenting on the resignation of the German-sponsored government of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, said "this must be interpreted as a German retreat to win the Norwegian people."

Allehanda referred to Major Quisling as "this political adventurer for whom the Norwegian people did not even vote as a Member of Parliament."

It asserted that the appointment of the government committee in Oslo "to bridge the gulf between the German occupiers and the Norwegian King, with German bombers chasing the King and his Government, has hardly leveled the way for an agreement."

Sweden, meanwhile, confiscated and placed under Government control all petroleum, fuel, and lubricating oil. Gasoline was not included in the order, but strict rationing is in effect.

Swedish Ports Barred

All big Swedish ports on the west, south and east coasts have been declared barred territories by the Swedish Government, meaning that no Swedish or foreign vessel may leave or enter without official permission. The area extends up to Oxelso Sound and includes the Island of Gotland.

Individuals also must obtain special permits to enter the port zones of all towns covered by the order.

Telephone connections with Trondheim and Narvik and between Denmark and Sweden still are interrupted, although lines have been opened between Stockholm and Oslo for State calls.

England's March Imports Soar

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Expanded by war purchases abroad, England's merchandise imports in March soared to the highest total since October, 1929, the British Board of Trade figures showed today.

Imports amounted to £108,543,354, compared with British exports of £41,455,815.

The heavy import excess was piled up in face of British efforts to expand sales in world markets to obtain exchange for war needs, including aircraft from the United States.

The import total compared with £95,638,991 in February and £78,021,721 in March, 1939.

March exports compared with £37,402,395 in February and £41,634,577 in March, 1939.

For the first three months imports increased to £308,883,947, a gain of £89,817,605 over the comparable 1939 period. Exports were up only £799,730 to £119,928,815.

[The British pound sterling is quoted officially at $4.02½-3½. In the New York open market today it was around $3.48.]

Part of the increase in the Sterling value of foreign trade, it appeared, was attributable to wartime advances in commodity prices.

Fair Day Boasts Prove Boomerang

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. (AP)—The fate of Bluefield's slogan—"nature's air-conditioned city"—depends upon the weatherman's reception for the first spring circus next Monday.

Mayor William C. Snyder who introduced an ordinance to ban the slogan adopted two years ago by the Chamber of Commerce, said the law would be enacted next week "if anything happens to the circus."

The ordinance would provide penalties of $10 to $100 fine and jail terms of 10 to 30 days for anyone convicted of using the slogan to advertise Bluefield.

The Lions Club started the drive to outlaw the catch phrase after 12 consecutive public events had been disrupted by bad weather, including a snowstorm that halted an exhibition game between the Cleveland Indians and the New York Giants last week.

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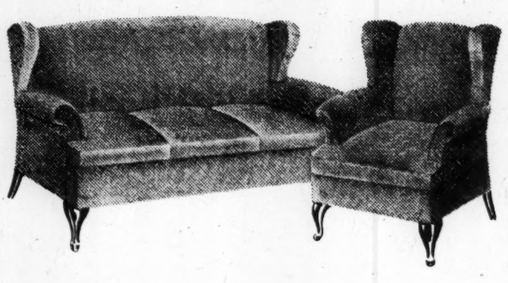

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In the Political Arena: Keynoter and a Dinner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—A nomination, an announcement, and a dinner invitation threw more excitement into the intensifying presidential election than it has yet had.

The nomination was that of liberal, youthful, dynamic Harold E. Stassen, 33-year old, six-foot Governor of Minnesota as keynoter at the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, made yesterday by the Committee on Arrangements.

The announcement was from the rumbling special train of Thomas E. Dewey that the New Yorker would invade the Maryland primaries with a challenge to Senator Robert A. Taft—which has set all Washington talking.

The dinner engagement was, in some respects, most potentially important though most hypothetical of all—it paved the way yesterday for the first man-to-man chat alone between President Roosevelt and Postmaster General James A. Farley since the latter announced himself as an unreserved presidential candidate, along with Vice-President Garner. Many saw in the circumstances evidence against a third term.

'Stop Dewey' Talk

If a fourth event should be added to the trio of big political developments it would be the anti-Dewey banner boldly run up yesterday at the Republican Committee meeting by Kenneth F. Simpson, present New York National Committeeman, and his inferential indorsement of Wendell Willkie as an opponent of Mr. Dewey. This came when Mr. Simpson recommended Mr. Willkie as the Party keynoter, a post ultimately given to Governor Stassen. The Simpson struggle indicates a split in the Dewey ranks in his home State in New York, and a possible focal point for Willkie sentiment. Mr. Dewey's supporters in Washington profess no concern over the development which rises out of an effort to displace Mr. Simpson as National Committeeman.

Stassen's Appointment

Governor Stassen's appointment here, however, was taken as important. It put the accent on youth. Governor Stassen made a dramatic victory in 1938. As a first term Governor he has inaugurated a State business-manager type of administration which he asserts has saved Minnesota $5,000,000. His novel labor relations law requiring a cooling off period prior to strikes has been followed—so far—by no strikes or lockouts in the state. He also comes from the Northwest geographical area which the party wants to bring back into its fold.

Certain other political considerations are pointed out. Though a "liberal," Governor Stassen's appointment precludes that of Dr. Glenn Frank, whose 32,000-word program was not taken with any too good grace by the Republican Old Guard as being "New Dealish," and who had been mentioned also as keynoter. Another aspect is its relationship to Mr. Dewey. Similar to him in point of youthful ness, Governor Stassen himself is understood to have thought about the White House in 1944 or 1948 where he can not sit at present because of the age limit. There have been hints that the chief barrier to such Stassen ambitions would be another "youngster" in the party, like Mr. Dewey.

Four years before Warren G. Harding was nominated for the presidency he was the Republican keynoter. However, for the time being Governor Stassen's ineligibility for the race himself is undoubtedly a powerful reason for his selection to state the Party's position.

Farley-Roosevelt Dinner

On the Democratic side the big news is the Roosevelt-Farley meeting. This occurred yesterday at the White House and was followed by an amicable trip to watch the opening ball game. A little background is necessary to show its importance. It was regarded as perhaps crucial in the relationship of the two men. Following a newspaper story that Mr. Roosevelt did not consider Mr. Farley politically suitable for a place on the national ticket Mr. Farley promptly threw his hat in the ring. Mr. Farley was known to be just as anxious for a clarification of his status as he was last summer at Hyde Park, when a long talk apparently cleared up difficulties.

Now Mr. Roosevelt has apparently objectively smiled upon Mr. Farley's presidential race. He has accepted the resignation of W. W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, who will help Mr. Farley in his campaign. There seemed no blemish on his relations with his Cabinet Minister in the public appearance yesterday that set off a whole new train of political speculation.

Roosevelt's Position

Summing it up, Mr. Roosevelt seems willing to encourage party members to try out their political strength. He has given Paul V. McNutt leave of absence for this purpose. He has now given a symbolic pat on the back to Mr. Farley. Furthermore, it is understood that he has disassociated himself with the anti-Garner fight in the Vice-President's home state of Texas, which is being conducted by third term advocates there.

Mr. Garner and Mr. Farley have made it plain that they are candidates whether Mr. Roosevelt is or not. Mr. Garner was yesterday at the White House for the regular conference with legislative leaders but did not see the President alone. Few politicians would have the finesse to remain on friendly terms with potential rivals under these circumstances. Mr. Roosevelt has done so—thus far, though his own political intentions are still undeclared and unknown.

Mr. Dewey's proposed entrance into the Maryland preferential primary race May 6 was the other big event canvassed on all sides in Washington today.

'American Mother'

Mrs. Edith Graham Mayo
Of Rochester, Minn., honored by the Golden Rule Foundation

Mother Role Choice Goes To Mrs. Mayo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17 — Chosen as "The American Mother for 1940," Mrs. Edith Graham Mayo of Rochester, Minn., will be honored on Mother's Day, May 12, for her leadership qualities directed toward aid for underprivileged children and women everywhere, the Golden Rule Foundation announced today. The Foundation has chosen each year, for the last five years, a woman who is "representative of the best there is in womanhood, the voice of inarticulate millions of mothers throughout the nation."

Mrs. Mayo is the widow of the late Dr. Charles H. Mayo of the Mayo Clinic. She has five children, two foster children, and 12 grandchildren and is distinguished for her participation in community activities. She was the first President of the Civic League in Rochester and a pioneer in the organization of a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in her city.

Selected By Committee

The selection of Mrs. Mayo was made by the American Mothers' Committee of the Foundation at a meeting held at Town Hall Club April 16. The 50 men and women making up the Committee considered names and qualifications of candidates sent from all parts of the United States, a close runner-up to the final choice being Mrs. Anna Mary Bowman of Berea, Ky., outstanding for success in bringing up 13 children.

Emphasizing the universal scope of the ideal Mother's Day celebration, Charles V. Vicerey, President of the Golden Rule Foundation, said:

"Observing Mothers' Day, the Golden Rule way pays tribute to our mothers by doing for impoverished, dependent, or otherwise underpriviledged mothers that which we would like to have done for our own mothers if conditions were reversed and that which our own mothers would do for others if they had the opportunity."

Pledge of Support

A resolution, adopted by the Committee, pledging support in bringing to public attention the needs of war orphans and refugee mothers, and for a Pan-American Christmas gift to war victims abroad, provided that:

"We express our hope that the American mother of 1940 may find it practicable to take a position of leadership in voicing for the mothers of America our sympathy for the homeless or underprivileged mothers, orphans, and other destitute children of our own and other lands, and lead us in a program of Golden Rule sharing with those who are less fortunate, thus contributing to the establishment of an abiding world peace."

The American mother is chosen for being a "successful mother," for her "courage, moral strength, patience, affection, kindness, understanding, homemaking ability, and sense of social and world relationships."

Danish Brotherhood Plans Relief Drive

OMAHA, Neb. April 17 (AP)—The National Board of the Danish Brotherhood, representing almost 20,000 members in 300 lodges in the United States, discussed plans at a special meeting yesterday for a financial drive to aid Denmark.

John Hansen of Davenport, Iowa, National President, Axel Skelbeck of Omaha, Secretary, and Gunnar Jensenius, Chicago, Trustee, were delegated to represent the order at a conference in Washington next Sunday with the Danish Minister to the United States.

"We fully realize that the citizens of Denmark will very likely in the near future be faced with conditions such as have been experienced by other small nations who have been forced into the European war," Mr. Hansen declared.

Mr. Hansen said a Danish-American citizens meeting was held yesterday in New York, and the two groups conferred by telephone.

College of City of New York Pays Tribute to Its Founder

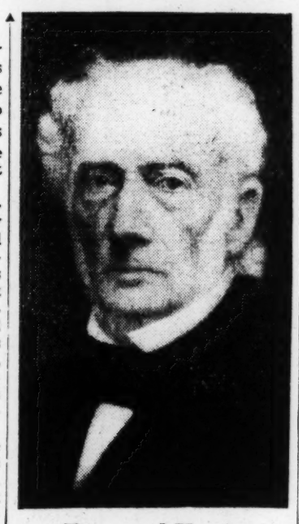
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—An exhibit honoring Townsend Harris as a pioneer in providing free college training and as "the man who opened trade doors to Japan" is being held at the College of the City of New York this week. It will continue through April 20.

Items pertaining to the establishment of the College of the City of New York, of which Townsend Harris was the founder; photostatic copies of his appointment as Minister to Japan by President Franklin Pierce, and the first commercial treaty between the United States and Japan are included. His journal and diary, private letters, embassy bag of gold colored brocade, photographs and ivory chess set, loaned by the Japanese Government, also are on display.

The first treaty between the United States and Siam, 1856, is another of the documents shown. Seals of the Siamese Government are featured. There are photostatic copies of legislative measures passed in New York State in 1847 for the establishment of Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, to extend collegiate education gratuitously to persons who have been pupils in the common schools.

Biographical material includes many of the items from the collection of Dean M. E. Cosenza, of Brooklyn College, one of the foremost authorities on this diplomat.



Townsend Harris
Pioneer in free college training and one-time Minister to Japan.

Dewey Talks to Rank and File

Continued from Page 1

ascendant campaign but it is apparent that the District Attorney, attracting as he does, unexpectedly large crowds at every appearance, is picking up delegate commitments as he goes along.

In Indiana, where Senator Robert A. Taft's campaign engineers made important headway several weeks ago, it was evident that Mr. Dewey impressed all elements of the Republican Party with his force and popular appeal. Mr. Sprague is counting on a majority, and perhaps as many as 22, of the State's 28 convention delegates showing up in the Dewey-for-President column when voting starts in Philadelphia on June 24.

Delegates Pledged

In Missouri, Mr. Dewey has received the pledged support of the first few delegates already selected. While his train stopped over in St. Louis for two hours on April 16 both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Sprague were in consultation with Barak Mattingly, Republican State Chairman and other Party workers to make sure that nothing is overlooked to bring the rest of the Missouri delegates into line.

In Oklahoma City, Mr. Dewey met with the entire Oklahoma delegation some of whom already are committed to him. While the outcome of such greetings and discussions is not immediately apparent, Dewey men are not conceding this State to any other candidate.

Frontal Attack

Strategists of Mr. Dewey's campaign recognize that the man they must beat is Mr. Taft and they are anxious to take on the Ohio Senator in a clear-cut, two-way contest. This is the reason why Mr. Sprague has announced that Mr. Dewey will enter the Maryland primary on May 7.

In effect, Dewey forces are launching a frontal attack on Senator Taft by filing in Maryland's G. O. P. primary because Taft managers already have claimed the Maryland delegation and because the Senator announced not long ago from Washington that he would be glad to participate in primary elections which were within "commuting distance" from the Capital so that he could wage a thorough campaign but still discharge his duties on the floor of the Senate.

"We should be very pleased indeed to have Senator Taft contest the Maryland primary with Mr. Dewey," Mr. Sprague told correspondents when he made his announcement aboard the Dewey train. This announcement make such a head-on encounter between the two leading Republican aspirants virtually certain since, unless Senator Taft does enter Maryland, he will automatically default the State's 16 delegates to the fast-moving rackets prosecutor, which loss would be further accentuated by Senator Taft's appearing to shun a frank contest of voting strength with his chief opponent.

It is evident that Mr. Dewey realizes that he must keep his candidacy moving steadily ahead if he is to maintain his present advantageous position. He is overlooking no opportunity to demonstrate his hold upon public attention and this technique of campaigning for popular votes in order to win electoral votes is having its effect.

War's Extension Snarls Shipping; Rate Increase to Orient Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Increased costs of operation and prospective scarcity of ocean tonnage on regular routes, produced by the war in Europe and particularly by its extension into seagoing Scandinavia, were seen by shipping officials today as reasons behind the increase in general cargo rates to the Orient, ordered by ship operators of the Far East Conference yesterday.

The increases, effective in 30 days and running as high as 50 per cent on nearly 150 commodities, range widely from automobiles to paper.

At the same time officials and shipping representatives of Britain, Denmark, and Norway resumed discussions seeking to disentangle questions of operation and control of Scandinavian merchant shipping affected by the war. The Danish shipping committee was said to be attempting to persuade British officials that Danish vessels engaged in neutral services should go unmolested.

The British theory holds, that Danish ships are no longer entitled to be regarded as neutral and Britain has seized some 50 Danish vessels in British ports. Danish operators, however, are believed ready to assure the Allies that their vessels will not go to Denmark if left to carry on their usual neutral trading.

Higher rates in other shipping areas are expected in the next few weeks, although there is a tendency in the trade to hold rates as stable as possible. Conferences covering United Kingdom and French trade routes have extended their present rates through May, while lines serving the Rotterdam and Antwerp trade have extended their rates through the first half of May.

Three more Norwegian vessels arrived in port here yesterday, while Norway's new war status was indicated when a fourth, the 5,000-ton Tanker Gallia, now at Bayonne, N. J., was painted a new coat of battleship gray, the same shade employed on British merchant vessels. A spokesman for the Texas Company, operators of the tanker, said it was in "business as usual" with its Norwegian tonnage.

CCC Meals Thirteen Cents

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—It cost the Civilian Conservation Corps 129 cents to prepare an average meal in January, Director James J. McEntee reported today. Corps kitchens served 24,490,499 meals during the month. The CCC spent $21,577,050 for food from last July 1 to Jan. 31.

Stop-Dewey Drive at Convention Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17—Indications of a "stop-Dewey" drive, originating in Mr. Dewey's home State of New York with its 92-vote delegation in the national conclave, loomed big here today as the convention Committee on Arrangements proceeds with its work. Simultaneously the chances of Wendell Willkie, dark horse who refuses to seek the Republican Presidential nomination, were seen as rising.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, was named by the Committee yesterday to deliver the keynote address when the convention opens here on June 24 and Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, was recommended to the convention as its permanent chairman. Mr. Martin's election is assured.

The Keystone State received some recognition in the naming of Mrs. Worthington Scranton, National Committeewoman, as official hostess of the convention and Lieut. Gov. Samuel S. Lewis was named Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Other officers named were Vic Mackenzie, of Salem, Ore., Sergeant-at-Arms; Harold W. Mason, of Vermont, Temporary Secrtary; Lehr Fess, of Ohio, one-time parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, Parliamentarian, and David Lee Shillinglaw, of Chicago, Chief Doorkeeper.

Not Clear Field

That Mr. Dewey will not have a clear field when nominations are in order was obvious to competent observers here today and yesterday. It first became apparent when Mr. Willkie was recommended by Kenneth F. Simpson, National Committeeman from New York, to deliver the keynote speech. The proposal was negatived on the ground that Mr. Willkie was potentially in line to head the national ticket.

Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Republican Program Committee, was eliminated from consideration as keynoter because his long review of the political economic and social trends of the Rosevelt administration was interpreted as too strongly pro-New Deal. In these decisions, Charles D. Hilles, of New York, formerly National Committeeman, who is Secretary of the Committee on Arrangements, and Ralph Williams, Chairman of the Committee, were important factors.

Further insight into the situation was had through the support Mr Hilles, long boss of the Republican Party in New York State, gave to Mr. Simpson, who succeeded Mr. Hilles on the National Committee and who has just taken up the cudgels in defense of his leadership and place on the National Committee which Mr. Dewey threw down on Monday. Mr. Hilles is on the Simpson side, according to informed persons, which means that the Dewey high command will have to meet one of the most astute political strategists in the Republican Party and a man whose training in politics goes back to the Theodore Roosevelt Administration.

Charge Denied

Mr. Simpson denied, however, that he was out to stop Mr. Dewey, saying he was interested only in the defense of his place on the National Committee. He was not at this moment concerned with candidates, he stressed.

Mr. Simpson thought the New York delegation to the convention would be about evenly divided between support of Mr. Dewey and "open minded" regarding the Dewey candidacy.

"I believe the majority of the New York delegation feel as I do," he told reporters, "that the regular, orderly and traditional policy should be followed so far as the delegates discharge their duties for which they were elected.

"The Dewey publicity bureau has said that my coolness for the Dewey candidacy results from my failure to get control of the patronage of the (New York County) District Attorney's office. This is absurd. The best answer to that is that I supported La Guardia for mayor who has given the organization little or no patronage."

Replying to a question, Mr. Simpson declined to say whether he would support Mr. Dewey on the first ballot. He reiterated he was interested chiefly in the efforts by the Dewey high command to unseat him in the National Committee. He referred to this as a "purge."

"I am going to the convention with an open mind," he said. "Dewey's candidacy has nothing to do with the 'purge' issue. I am not going to mix the 'purge' fight with the candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

He will make a last ditch fight to retain his National Committee post, he said.

The Arrangements Committee adopted a resolution prohibiting the issuance of a convention book and barring from the convention floor all publications containing advertising save that of established daily newspapers.

The Committee will advise the Rules Committee of the convention that it is the wish of the Arrangements Committee that presidential nomination speeches be limtied to 30 minutes and that no more than four seconding speeches be made on behalf of candidates. Seconding speeches will be limited to five minutes and will be held back until all nomination addresses have been completed.

U. S. Army Summons 35 Retired Officers

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Army recalled 35 retired officers to active duty yesterday and assigned 33 of them to the task of training reserve officer units at universities and colleges. The other two were given recruiting assignments.

The action freed 35 other officers for service with troops during the current war games in the South.

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Plans for Big Patriotic Show At N. Y. World's Fair Resumed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Preparations for the "American Jubilee," patirotic show at the New York World's Fair, which were abandoned on April 13 because of a row between the Fair Corporation and Actors' Equity Association over the salary of performers, were resumed today following mediation of the dispute by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Both parties to the dispute gave ground at the conference with the Mayor at City Hall yesterday and immediately after the settlement was announced, rehearsals for the $500,000 spectacle were resumed at Manhattan Center.

The agreement provides that choral singers, ballet dancers and show girls receive $40 for 23 performances weekly, which the Fair Corporation had insisted was the maximum it could pay as a flat weekly rate. The fair will, however, pay $1 for each additional performance, and thus for 26 performances possible during a week, the fair will pay $45, the minimum equity demanded.

Both the fair and labor officials said weather and box office conditions would be final determining factors in the wage scale.

Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the fair's Board of Directors, praised the Mayor for his "happy solution" that was "unique and satisfactory to all parties."

Bert Lytell, Acting President of Equity, also said he was "deeply grateful" to the Mayor.

"It's an honorable compromise," he added, "everything's jake."

At the same time a settlement was reached between the Fair Corporation and 19 unions affiliated with the Theatrical Federation Alliance which provides for an American Federation of Labor closed shop on theatrical presentations at the Exposition and that "there shall be no strike or lockouts or other stoppage of work by parties to the agreement so long as they lived up to the contract."

The fair voiced its hope that exhibitors and concessions naving stage shows enter into similar agreements with the Alliance to insure "the most efficient and harmonious operations on the fair grounds." Previously the fair had refused to include in its agreements with the union a clause guaranteeing employment of A. F. of L. members by concessionaires.

Archduke Otto of Austria toured the fair yesterday with Edward Roosevelt, director of foreign participation, as guide and found the big show a "marvelous place."

"The World's Fair is a marvelous place," he said. "Fifty nations are side by side and peaceful here. They may fight outside, but here it is peaceful, and, therefore this is no place to talk politics."

Shanghai Councillors Each Get Bodyguard

SHANGHAI, April 17 (AP)—Police of the International Settlement today assigned a personal bodyguard to each member of the newly-elected Shanghai Municipal Council, following circulation of rumors that irresponsible Japanese, disgruntled over election results, were plotting violence against them.

Conqueror in Peaceful Mood

John Mills, Jr.

Frontispiece of Persian "Book of Kings"

Tamerlane is pictured on page of manuscript which he owned. Three sons are also represented, kneeling (at right)

Rare Persian Objects of Art Assembled for New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—A manuscript volume that belonged to Tamerlane and that contains a portrait of the Asiatic conqueror has been brought to view amongst material for an exhibition of Persian Art opening here at the old Union Club on April 24.

"The find is as important as would be the discovery of an only authentic portrait of Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar," Eric Schroeder, curator of Persian Art at the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, who has charge of manucripts and miniatures at the Exhibition, said in commenting on the event.

Mr. Schroeder came upon the heavy volume of hand-lettered pages and pictures in the trunks of H. Kevorkian, New York collector, where it had lain for 25 years. "Until this manuscript came to light, no portrait of Tamerlane by a painter who had actually seen the fourteenth century conqueror of most of Asia had been discovered, and nothing that Tamerlane's hands actually had touched," he said. "The manuscript is a Persian 'Book of Kings,' the classical poetical history of ancient Persia, illuminated in gold and precious stones and illustrated for Timur at the end of the fourteenth century."

Tamerlane's picture, in the frontispiece, shows the Oriental conqueror sitting on a carpet before his tent, being served a banquet on gold plate by a kneeling prince, while his sons sit respectfully before him. Mr. Schroeder believes that the volume may have been read often to Tamerlane, who enjoyed hearing of kingly deeds of valor. One or two smudges on its pictures, he hazards, may actually have been made by Tamerlane's fingers.

The state of preservation of the book is declared to be remarkable. It still retains its original leather bindings, and its silken paper is not torn. An inscription on a flyleaf at the end dated 1830 gives its recent history. It was presented by the Russian Czar Alexander I to the Persian Minister at St. Petersburg. By 1900 it had come into the hands of the Persian Prime Minister; and with his assassination in 1906, his collection of art objects was dissipated, and the Tamerlane "Shahnama" found its way to America.

Meanwhile trucks and guarded vans are bringing the masterpieces of art covering 6,000 years of Persian culture. Thirty-six museums and more than 60 private collectors are sending Oriental art treasures, with a total insurable value of over $10,000,000.

About 2,500 pieces will be displayed, including archeological discoveries made the last 10 years at Iranian sites by American expeditions. Among the collectors showing rare Persian carpets, textiles, ceramics, carved wood, mosaics, manuscripts and sculpture are Robert Woods Bliss, Joseph Widener, Philip Hofer, Mrs. Christian R. Holmes, Mrs. William H. Moore, Edward Forbes, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, John M. Schiff, Edward M. Warburg, Sam H. Lewisohn, and the Estate of Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick.

Navy Asks Billions for 'World Parity'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Operations of the United States Navy, today asked the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to authorize a six-year $3,386,000,000 naval expansion program to restore this country to its former position of naval parity with the world's mightiest.

Admiral Stark told the Committee that if the Navy were given $600,000,000 for six years over and above the regular naval appropriation bills, it would enable this country to build three aircraft carriers with a tonnage of 85,600, 18 cruisers with a tonnage of 257,999, 68 destroyers with a tonnage of 142,830, and 36 submarines with a tonnage of 57,856.

This additional $3,386,000,000 would provide for a 25 per cent increase in naval strength over present plans. Admiral Stark's appeal was made during the Committee's hearing on the $655,000,000 Vinson bill, which provides for an 11 per cent increase in the Navy's fighting strength.

Senators Favor Plan

The House of Representatives has already passed the $655,000,000 naval expansion appropriation and an informal poll of Senate Committee members yesterday indicated that it would receive majority approval there. At the same time the Senate now has before it the regular $965,000,000 appropriation measure, which has already passed the House.

Asked by Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois if the United States would be committed to the great expansion plan even if the present world crisis were to subside, Admiral Stark declared that it should be pushed to the limit unless there were a general disarmament conference.

Admiral Stark said that it was necessary to re-establish the 5-5-3 ratio that formerly existed between the navies of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan and that the United States should be warned by past experiences and not fall as far behind in naval construction as it had by 1934.

Study Greater Ships

In answer to written questions submitted to him by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Admiral Stark revealed that "the Navy Department has had under exhaustive study for six months battleships ranging in size from 40,000 to 70,000 tons.

"It seems probable that 40,000 tons will be the minimum for future battleship construction," Admiral Stark added.

Admiral Stark told the Committee that if the $655,000,000 expansion progrem were authorized and appropriated for by Congress the annual Navy bill will come down under existing authorizations when the $655,000,000 is spent: $555,750,000 of this would go for ship construction and $99,152,270 for the building of 1,011 aircraft.

"When the construction authorized in H. R. 8026 (the $655,000,000 bill) is completed, the combatant tonnage of the Navy will total 1,724,480 tons, and the average annual replacement bill on this tonnage, exclusive of aircraft, will approximate $248,000,000," he said.

Estimates Annual Bill

He pointed out that this replacement, along with average annual cost of replacement on auxiliary vessels, which is $48,000,000, would put the Navy's total ship replacement bill at $296,000,000.

In addition to this, there would be, according to Admiral Stark, an average annual aircraft replacement cost of $104,647,100 and a yearly Navy operation and maintenance cost of about $757,000,000. He said that "on the foregoing bases, the annual cost of the Navy bill would be approximately $1,157,647,100."

Lack Building Yards

Admiral Stark explained that in the past the Navy had not been able to maintain its expansion program due to the shortage of skilled mechanics and the lack of shipbuilding facilities traceable to the lack of construction that took place between 1922 and 1934. He added, however, that many mechanics were now being trained at Navy yards and would soon be available for the present expansion program.

He also said that the former "bottleneck" that had existed in the manufacture of armor for naval vessels was being overcome and that in the last two years private and naval plants had increased their production of armor from about 16,000 tons a month to approximately 32,000 tons a month.

New Chief Named For Movie Extras

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (AP)—The job of reorganizing the Central Casting Corporation, distributor of $3,000,000 in work annually to 7,000 motion picture extra players, has been given to Howard R. Philbrick, former State Director of Motor Vehicles, at a salary reported at from $1,000 to $2,000 monthly.

Mr. Philbrick resigned his $500 monthly state job Monday after he assumed responsibility for the hiring of investigators who, it developed, planted a listening device in the Sacramento hotel rooms of Speaker Gorden Garland of the State Assembly.

Mr. Garland reportedly has been the target of a campaign to oust him from office because of his reputed opposition to certain policies of Gov. Culbert L. Olson.

As head of the casting corporation, Mr. Philbrick, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, will have an opportunity to assist the offices of District Attorney and other law enforcement officials in ousting from the ranks of movie extra players any hoodlums and racketeers who reportedly are attempting to collect tribute from the actors and actresses.

Chamberlain Plans 'To Stick It Out'

LONDON, April 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain let the world know yesterday that he fells like sticking to his post for the "duration.'

Speaking oefore the National Free Church Council, he said with a wry smile:

"The press continually reminds you and me that I have passed the three score years and ten.

"Nevertheless, my eye is undimmed and my natural force unabated.

"I feel encouraged to carry on the task in which I am engaged until our purpose is achieved."

Germans in Denmark Denied Sugar, Liquor

BERLIN (AP)—The German occupation forces in Denmark have been forbidden to buy coffee, tea, and sugar. This compliance with Danish rationing was disclosed in a Copenhagen dispatch by DNB, official German news agency. They also were forbidden to buy alcoholic beverages.

Alabama Congressman Visits Wrong Ashland

ASHLAND, Ohio, April 17 (AP)—It was all a mistake, Representative Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama telegraphed, that he didn't get here for a Democratic rally last night.

He started out for Ashland, and wound up in Ashland—Kentucky.

Wireless Phone Is Devised For Mine to Surface Talks

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A "magnetic" telephone devised to maintain emergency two-way communication between the depths of mines and the surface has been announced by research engineers of Communicating Systems, Inc., a subsidiary of American Television Corporation.

According to Samuel M. Saltzman, CSI President, the magnetic method of communication succeeds where radio and telephone would fail because magnetic signals will reach an isolated section of a mine without the aid of wires.

The high frequencies of radio, Mr. Saltzman explained, fail to penetrate to great depths, while telephone wire communications are often swept away by blasts, explosions or cave-ins.

In a preliminary installation at a Pennsylvania mine a large "loop" will be carried either on poles directly above the mine or buried a short distance in the earth. This energized loop will maintain contact with pickup points scattered throughout the mine workings.

Besides a stationary transmitter on the surface the mine shafts each will have a portable transmitter. Engineers reported that the magnetic waves travel up to a distance of five miles which is ample for any below-surface mine network. The installation, it is claimed, is low cost and simple to operate.

Obsolescence Fought

Guarding against obsolescence in television receivers the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories of Passaic, N. J., has announced that it is insuring its receivers against transmitting changes by an agreement to make any and all alterations in its present receivers up to and including Jan. 1, 1942, free of charge. After that date Du Mont has announced it will make any changes caused by the revision of standards at cost.

After two years' experience in merchandising commercial television receivers Du Mont also announced that it is ready to set the life of its teletrons, or "picture tubes," the heart of the television receiver, at three years. Of the hundreds of 14-inch cathode ray tubes used in Du Mont receivers, the few failures that did occur were due to accidents rather than faulty tubes, the company claims.

During this three-year guarantee period the viewing screen will remain clean and uniform, without "burns" or dark spots, Du Mont claims. The use of its method of electron beam deflection within the tube, Du Mont claims, eliminates the danger of concentrated electron bombardment within the tube.

Low-Cost Radio Compass

Of timely interest to small boat owners who shortly may be "going into commission" again for the season, General Communications Company, of Boston, manufacturers of radio compasses and other marine equipment, have recently announced the development of the Seaguide, a low-cost, ultra-compact all-metal type of radio compass, entirely self contained, with a dry battery power supply sufficient for an average season's operation.

Capable of being installed by boat owners themselves, the Seaguide is rubber mounted; incorporates a special superheterodyne circuit using four low-drain tubes; tunes the 260-520 kilocycle range, including the international marine radio beacon stations (285-320 kilocycles), airport beacons, and weather radiocasts, and the international "SOS" and standing calling frequency" of 500 kilocycles; provides accurate bearings up to the ranges of the various Government beacons; and sells for less than $100.

Beecham in Australia

The Australian Broadcasting Commission is bringing Sir Thomas Beecham, well-known English conductor, down to the Island Continent for a three-month series of concerts beginning in June.

Sir Thomas will conduct five concerts in Sydney, five in Melbourne and five in the other state capitals. In the meantime Australians are said to be brushing up on their manners, for the forthright Sir Thomas, while directing in Covent Garden in London, at one time turned around and silenced chatterers in the audience.

Paderewski Asks America To Continue Aid to Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—Gratitude for American aid to the Polish nation and urgent appeals for continuation and enlargement of this help was voiced by Ignace Jan Paderewski, President of the Polish National Council of the Polish Government-in-Exile, in a trans-Atlantic radiocast last night.

Mr. Paderewski's address, radiocast from Berne, Switzerland, over the National Broadcasting System, was under the auspices of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, with headquarters at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, here.

"I know that the world's present unrest will not last forever," Mr. Paderewski declared. "I am confidently convinced some day will come when the turmoil of war will cease and peace will be restored. But when? Day and night this burning question tortures the mind of every man and of every woman in Poland. Each time they look with distress at their pale and starving children, they are desperately asking themselves, 'How long will their frail bodies resist? Is there any help coming?'

"Countless letters and messages are arriving from Poland. In all of them, one idea prevails: Help will come from America.

Prisoners in German Camps

"May I be permitted to call your attention to the precarious situations of our war prisoners in different camps in Germany? They accomplished their duties to defend their honor on our national soil. They finally had to surrender. In a normal situation, it is the first duty of the country to help their worthy sons in need, but how can we expect that out of a starving country such a help could be given?"

Mr. Paderewski said a committee using his name had been formed in Paris to assist the Polish Red Cross in carrying out the "heavy task" of sending food parcels to Polish prisoners in German camps.

"I sincerely hope the Commission for Polish Relief will find it possible to turn the helping hand to the Paderewski Committee in Paris and thus increase the funds placed already at its disposal by the Polish Government," he said.

"I can assure you that every dollar, every dime, of this help will be properly used and carefully spent.

"Words cannot express the love and the gratitude I feel toward you all. With the deepest humility, I thank you in the name of my poor country and of my suffering people for all you have done already and for all you may be willing to do in the future."

Col. William J. Donovan, President of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, also spoke. Olin Downes, New York music critic, introduced Mr. Paderewski.

Seamen Need Help

The Rev. C. J. Brun, pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Free Church in Brooklyn and Chairman of the National Christian Action, an organization of Scandinavian churches of all denominations here, said today the problem of taking care of Scandinavian seamen in New York had suddenly become acute because of the shift of the European war to the Scandinavian Peninsula. At present, he said there are about 400 Scandinavian seamen ashore, more than twice the usual number, and about 700 on board 25 vessels in port. The number is expected to increase sharply as other Scandinavian craft arrive here.

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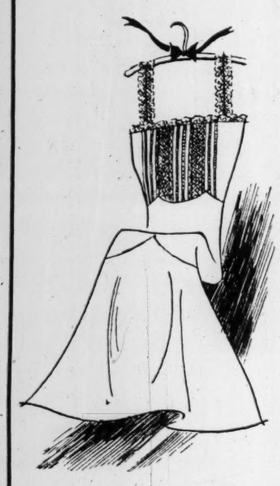

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Madame Hannikainen Describes Favorite Dishes of Finns

Wife of Noted Finnish Orchestra Conductor Tells Wistfully of Happier Days in Her Homeland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What foods would one serve at a Finnish party?

"Very small open sandwiches and fruit salad, first of all. For the main dish—fish, such as salmon. We have the best salmon in the world in Finland."

It was Madame Tauno Hannikainen, former opera singer and now wife of the noted Finnish orchestra conductor, who was speaking. We were seated—the conductor and his wife, Saima Laycock, a Finnish-American woman friend of Mrs. Hannikainen's, and I—around the comfortable living room of the Hannikainens' Boston hosts.

"You have no idea of the salmon in Finland, though, until you go there!" Madame Hannikainen's friend interjected warmly. "It is so delicious! It tastes like turkey."

"Ah, but that depends on the preparation," Madame Hannikainen insisted, her eyes twinkling. "With American salmon, I could give you the same turkey—if I had enough Hollandaise sauce and capers."

She went on to say that at evening parties the Finnish people often serve Swedish smörgåsbord. The Finns feel close to the Swedes, as most of them speak Swedish and have great admiration for their democratic neighbor.

Foods From Everywhere

"But we serve foods from everywhere at our parties," Madame Hannikainen went on, making a broad gesture that seemed to include the whole world. "From Denmark, from London, from Paris. And remember—Finland has many other kinds of fish besides salmon. I like best the pike perch. It is boiled and served hot with mashed hard-boiled eggs and butter. Often you stuff it as you would a turkey.

"Tauno, too, likes pike perch," Madame Hannikainen smiled, tossing him a fond look.

"Tell us how you stuff it," Madame Hannikainen's friend urged eagerly.

"One takes rice and prunes and mixes with hard-boiled eggs, mashed with butter," Madame Hannikainen explained. "Then your pike perch is sewed up, and baked in oven. Glaze with egg and something like zwieback crumbs. Eat with tomato-mushroom sauce that is made with canned tomato. Or another good way to serve it is with sour cream and mushrooms. In Finland, we use lots of sour cream!"

"Do you use salads much?" I asked.

She shook her head.

"There are not many salads served in Finland. We use them only in summer—due to our cold climate," she replied.

"But sour cream with stewed berries is a very popular dish in my country," she continued. "And another delicious dish to serve with sour cream is made from mashed potatoes, zwieback crumbs, eggs, and cream. This is all rolled up in a ball, with a little sugar stirred in. Then the balls are fried in butter, salted, and eaten with fish. Very fine!"

"Yes. Very fine!" Mr. Hannikainen nodded, echoing his wife's enthusiasm.

"I like to cook supper parties after concerts," Madame Hannikainen volunteered. "Not," she added, with a twinkle, "that cooking is my greatest hobby, or the most important thing in the world for me!"

International Interview

The interview was proceeding famously, with the occasional help of what German words Madame Hannikainen and I knew and the frequent aid of Mr. Hannikainen's pocket Finnish-English dictionary. I can still hear our stumbling German and the music of the strange Finnish language. Some of the Hannikainens' remarks were to reach me later in French, as interpreted by Mr. Paul Cherkassky, the Hannikainens' host, who arrived toward the end of our talk. Mr. Cherkassky, a musician who spent some years in Finland as concertmaster of the Helsingfors Symphony Orchestra, conversed fluently with Mr. Hannikainen in Swedish. It was a gay, laughing, international interview we were having, with words of four languages flying about the room.

Madame Hannikainen told me, among other things, how she and her husband first met. He was conducting the opera. Madame Hannikainen had known his brother at the conservatory in Russia where she studied, and this brother had spoken often of Tauno, so that she had a desire to meet him.

It seemed to come about quite accidentally, this meeting in Viipuri, when Madame Hannikainen was singing the role of Tosca and Mr. Hannikainen "happened" to be the conductor.

"But I arranged for him to conduct!" Madame Hannikainen twinkled.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannikainen looked at each other and laughed. And then we all laughed.

"Never have I heard one sing so," Mr. Hannikainen exclaimed. "I fell in love at once."

"I, too—only I didn't tell him!" Madame Hannikainen confessed, tossing back her auburn hair.

Herring Salad

When at last, after much teasing and laughing, we got back to the subject of food again, I learned that herring salad is a great Finnish favorite. It is usually to be found on the buffet tables of any after-concert party. Madame Hannikainen serves this salad with sour cream, colored with a little beet juice.

In Finland, Madame Hannikainen told me, spinach is the only vegetable that is served hot.

"We mash it up in the meat grinder, add a little flour, butter, sugar and salt, and then cook eggs and mash them with it.

"For frying, the Finnish people use butter for the most part." Her favorite food, Madame Hannikainen said, is broiled chicken—a rarity in Finland, where most of the stoves have no grills.

Madame Hannikainen had just begun to tell me of the interesting work, in Finland, of the Martas—a large organization of women, the members of which teach country women to keep house, to cook, preserve, garden, and sew—when it became time for the couple to leave for a concert at which Mr. Hannikainen was to play.

Message to Americans

"Say to American women that when they come to Finland, we will pick them up and carry them in our arms for their generous help to our country!" Madame Hannikainen said with deep feeling, as she bowed me out.

In the hall, while waiting for the little automatic elevator, she whispered to me quickly, giving a roguish twinkle:

"A real favorite in Finland is spaghetti the way you fix it in America—with tomato sauce and chicken livers!"

Mr. Hannikainen had meantime come up behind us and was now laughing. His wife looked back over her shoulder and laughed, too. I left them standing there, nodding and beaming. All the way down in the little elevator, I could hear their happy laughter.

Roberta Seiferth

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Tauno Hannikainen, wife of the noted Finnish conductor, now visiting the United States, lets her husband taste the sauce she has just made for their after-symphony party at the home of their Boston hosts. Mrs. Hannikainen, formerly a dramatic soprano known to the opera and the concert stage in Finland, claims laughingly that she is also renowned as a cook in her country.

Frances Nash Watson—Pianist in Many Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Although many side attractions have cropped up since her husband became secretary to President Roosevelt, Mrs. Frances Nash Watson's career as a concert pianist comes first. In front of a big window overlooking a broad expanse of Rock Creek Park, Miss Nash, as Mrs. Watson is known professionally, practices three hours a day, while her husband performs the White House duties he took over from James Roosevelt when the latter left for Hollywood.

Mrs. Watson has behind her a long list of notable performances that covers three continents. Her first professional appearances were with the Berlin Philharmonic and the Paris and Vienna symphony orchestras. When her husband was military attaché at the U. S. Embassy in Brussels, Mrs. Watson received frequent telephone calls from the palace requesting her to come and play privately for Dowager Queen Elizabeth. The two of them spent many afternoons together, Mrs. Watson accompanying the Queen who is an accomplished violinist. In the Watson drawing room today is an autographed photograph of the Queen, inscribed, "To Mrs. Frances Watson in appreciation of many pleasant hours at Laeken, 1931."

Mrs. Frances Nash Watson, concert pianist.

Back in the United States, Mrs. Watson has played with the symphony orchestras of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Washington. She has appeared professionally at the White House several times since her husband was first detailed there as military aide in 1933. On one occasion she obligingly filled in when the scheduled artist was delayed in arriving.

Mrs. Watson was born in Omaha, Nebraska, of an American father and a French mother. Her piano lessons began when she was three. Later she studied in Berlin, Paris, Brussels and Venice. But Mrs. Watson herself prefers to talk about other people's music. At present she is deeply immersed in the campaign to save the National Symphony Orchestra here from extinction due to labor and financial troubles.

Leopold Stokowski's preparations to tour South America next summer with an all-American youth orchestra, she also discusses enthusiastically. She thought some of going along, but was told that Mr. Stokowski refused to take any pianists. "I think he's making a mistake," says Mrs. Watson. "The South Americans love piano. They will sit for hours and listen to it."

She should know. For after she made a concert tour of South America, one commentator wrote, "Frances Nash has convinced Latin America for the first time that we are beginning to produce artists of value."

Simplicity the Watchword in Paris Styles

By Elene Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Chic simplicity is the watchword of French fashions this spring. Gone are all last season's exaggerations — swirling skirts, square woodeny shoulders, bustles, bobtails. Skirts are still short, but straight and plain, save in some models which have a bit of fulness at the back to give freedom for walking. Jackets, as a rule, are a bit longer, although some houses cling to the very short type, especially for those of checked or bright colored wool worn with a sport costume.

Black, as always, is the paramount color for daytime costumes, but navy blue and gray are close rivals this season. Greige (which you may remember from several years back, is beige with a grayish tinge) has returned to favor. Other favorites are "Scandinavian green," which is a pale olive shade; "Finnish blue," a bright middle tone; toast and mustard. Dusty pinks, blues, greens and mauves are used for blouses and for light summer frocks.

With a very few exceptions, the French designers retain the wasp waist. One of the exceptions is Captain Molyneux, whose spring collection showed a slight change in the silhouette, achieved by accentuating a slightly lower waistline, a bloused bodice, and a very slim skirt with fulness at the back.

In spite of reports of the scarcity of wool, light woolen materials play a large part in this spring's fashions. Jersey, flannel, "Tortax," and similar, soft, lightweight woolen fabrics are used for frocks, blouses, and often for the lining as well as the outside of long coats.

The new printed crêpes come this season, for the most part, in small designs, conventional figures or tiny flowers; and the good, old-fashioned polka dot dances on. As a matter of fact, this is a favorite design for taffetas, chiffons, and organzas, as well as for the crêpes. For evening and dressy afternoon gowns there are, as always, those big flowered, colorful printed chiffons which have a universal appeal to women of all ages.

Edinburgh Welfare Center Inspiration to Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

In the shadow of Craigmillar Castle, girlhood home of Mary Queen of Scots, there has sprung up a vast colony of houses. This is the new town, which is part of the Edinburgh town council's slum clearance scheme, and no lovelier spot could have been chosen for these people who all their lives have known nothing but city streets.

Here, in their shining new kitchens, the women are learning, many of them for the first time, the joy of housekeeping and the pride of possession. They represent, these people of the new town, many nations. Some, from Little France, claim direct descent from the followers of Mary Stuart; others, from Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Poland, are the flotsam left behind at the end of some great trade revival. The only possible meeting ground for these people is in education, and that is why the community service center is so important.

It is an institution wide awake to the varied needs of these people, and that it is successful in meeting those needs is apparent to anyone visiting any of its teeming classes. A point which is interesting is the change-over in membership which the war has occasioned. Inevitably there are practically no men members. Those of military age are in the army; those above the age are filling the jobs left vacant by the former. That was only to be expected, but there are changes among the women, too. Evacuation has played its part, and many old members are now spreading what they have learnt among the country people. Thus the great leavening goes on. There are many new members who will make up for those others: soldiers' wives who are lonely, mothers with evacuated children, who find the afternoons too long nowadays.

In the clubs, loneliness and hardship are forgotten. These women are taking on men-sized jobs, and doing them well. They are to be found in the joinery rooms, handling saws like professionals. Upholstery is no mystery to them, nor is house painting, and through all the noise and bustle many a good piece of philosophy is bandied about.

They can make marmalade for 2½d per pound, and they are curing rabbit skins for gloves. And going on all the time is the knitting—knitting for the Services, knitting for the children, knitting for someone else's children, but rarely knitting for themselves. Mother is too busy with a man at the front, children evacuated, neighbors to be obliged, and of course her classes, Red Cross and First Aid. Well, there's not much time to be lonely in.

Another good work done in the center is the serving of a midday meal to expectant mothers. If a mother's health is giving any cause for anxiety, or if her circumstances are in any way inharmonious, she will be given a three course meal for 3d, and any other children she may have can come with her and will be given a meal for a penny. Just before Christmas one of the classes in this center made and gave to the local children's hospital three dozen beautifully made toys. The workers don't call themselves by any name, and they wear no uniform, but they are, every one of them, giving service on the home front, with no half days and no leave.

Buffet Supper Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slice as many frankfurters as you will need. Place in a glass casserole, dot with butter and brown in the oven for 20 minutes while you are placing the rest of the supper on the table. This dish can be served as it is, right from the oven. Potato salad, made with plenty of celery, decorated with hard boiled eggs, rye bread and cheese sandwiches, fruit juice and cake go well together.

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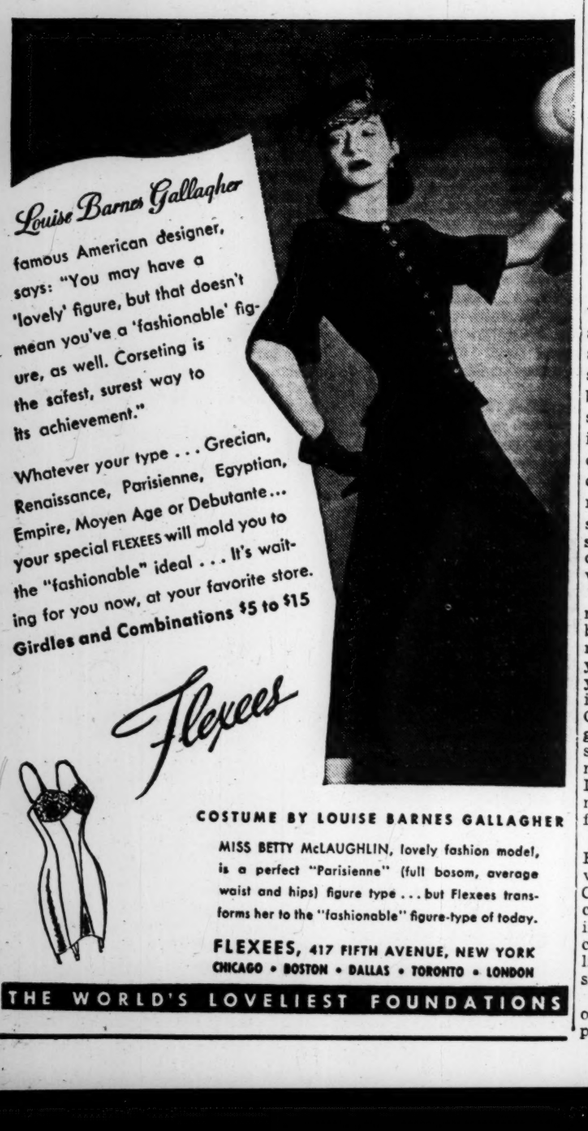
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The Home Forum

Long Afternoon on A Mountain Ranch

NOW MORNING is a good time, with the three of us sitting around the breakfast table watching the sun come down the mountain. Mother feeds bites to her cat, Dad feeds his dog; and sometimes I bring in the lamb, hold him on my lap, and give him buttered toast which he so much likes. But after that the morning is given to work, first to the care of cattle and horses, then to the typewriter which must be kept busy until noon.

Evening is a good time, too, though by then I am almost too sleepy to be aware of it. After supper dishes are dried and put away, and the table laid for breakfast, there comes the time to read until the print blurs into dreams. If the evening is chilly, we have the open fire to comfort us; and the cat and dog crowd close to it, for they think we have a fire for their pleasure alone.

* * *

But the time of day that is wholly mine is afternoon. From the time lunch is over until the time to find cows and milk, I can do anything in the world I like. The harder I've worked in the morning and the more things that have gone wrong with the half-written book, the more I love those hours of afternoon.

The way the light colors the hills then is altogether different from the way of morning light or evening light. There is a difference in bird songs, too; there is more quietness over the land. It is siesta time.

Long hot summer afternoons are heavy with that siesta feeling. Then the cows lie in the shade and sleep, horses are almost too lazy to switch flies, and the ducks float sleepily on their pond. In summer I have only to glance at the animals and off I go to find a shady place and sprawl, too.

* * *

But now it is spring and afternoons are softly warm, though not with the languidness of summertime. There is enough breeze to cool the air, keep leaves rustling, and make horses lively to ride. There is enough warmth and enough atmosphere of siesta to make me comfortable and not in a hurry about anything, so I feel that there are endless hours in which to look at a spring afternoon.

Morning in spring is young and beautiful, evening is sweet and soft, but the spring afternoon is mellow and golden and warm with life. It is the slow time of day, and life on the ranch moves in quieter tempo; but still the ducks parade back and forth from the pond, cows and horses go about grazing, bees and humming birds work steadily.

* * *

This spring the yearling colts have been turned out in the hill pasture for the first time. Having explored only a small portion of half a thousand acres, they are amazed at the space in this world. They spend the mornings climbing the slopes to graze and then racing down for the fun of climbing up again. (At least I can think of no other reason for their constant climbing and descending.) By noon they are thirsty; and, by the time they've come home to drink and have stood dribbling water on one another, they are as sleepy as the calves in the corral by the oak tree. I saw the fillies, Cherie and Periwinkle, stretched out flat in the sunshine. Periwinkle's tail pointed west and Cherie's tail pointed east; their two noses touched so that they seemed to be breathing with one breath. Occasionally one of the four ears would twitch, aside from which there was no motion. I stood under the tangerine tree, eating fruit and watching lazily to see just how long those two colts would remain so quiet.

Bucky, the lamb, came wandering by nibbling grass as he walked and, from his looks, thinking only sweet lamblike thoughts. Suddenly he spied the colts. He stared at them with grave interest, apparently not recognizing them in this prone position. Sometimes, when the colts play, they chase Bucky and he feels that they are too large to be his playmates. Now they looked more his size. He considered for a while, then walked up and nibbled one pointed ear. Instantly the ear came awake. A head raised. Bucky leaped, shook his tail, landed on capering hoofs and stopped at a safe distance to look again. "Now," I thought, "he's stirred things up."

* * *

The colt regarded him inquiringly and then, as though the head were heavy with weariness, it dropped again. At the same time the other head came up, the lamb was given another sleepy stare, and that head fell back. The lamb went on about his small business with the grass; the colts went on dreaming.

But not for long. A parade was coming. The parades on this ranch are endless. Horses coming down the narrow trail to the watering trough, cows coming home to look at their calves, sheep marching to the salt lick, ducks waddling in a line. This time it was the ducks. They keep themselves busy most of the afternoon, going to the pond, and coming home to see if any horse might be eating grain and spilling some.

It so happened that the colts were sleeping right in the ducks' line of march. The leader stopped short, the others jostled to a stop and immediately began gabbling about what was the trouble now. Nine ducks, all talking at once, make a great deal of noise on a quiet afternoon.

This time two heads came upright at once, there was a scrabbling as eight hoofs gathered themselves into the proper position for rising, and the colts were up. They looked annoyed, their ears were back, and they wandered off sadly as if to say what a pity it is that one can have no peace and quiet on a warm afternoon.

* * *

On the sleepiest looking afternoon, one can be entertained by doing nothing. And sometimes that is exactly what I do. Wherever there are animals, some drama will be played.

But I don't always stay home to watch these entertainments. The horseback world is a big world and exploring it is a delightful use for an afternoon. A car is too fast. If I go for the mail in a car, I am home too soon. On horseback, I can go by roundabout ways, through pastures and over hills; once I am in the saddle, I can feel that a long journey is ahead of me. Not only is the traveling fun, but one can make interesting side trips and stops without feeling that time is being wasted.

This spring the river is not roaring as it does some springs (though more rains may come to fill it). It is quiet and shallow, and the horses find it interesting.

Pepper Tree does especially. Perhaps he realizes that summer is coming to dry up the streams. Now, when brooks flow in canyons and the river at least *tries* to be a river, Pepper wants to stop and taste every stream we cross. He takes so many drinks on one short journey that you would think he was storing up for a desert trip. Running water fascinates him, so I don't feel confident when he puts his head down to drink. He is so apt to follow his head with the rest of him, including me and the saddle.

* * *

When I want to have fun on a spring afternoon, I take Pepper to play in the river. It is as much fun as taking a child to play in the sand by the seashore.

Pepper knows what is in store for him when, instead of going on down the road, I stop and open a gate into the river pasture. By the time the gate is closed, and I have one foot in the stirrup, Pepper is acting like a race horse. He doesn't consider that I am tall on his back, that branches snatch at me. He takes a direct course, through the brush and under trees, thinking only of the fun he'll have with the river.

The shallow water is warm, and fool's gold sparkles in the sand. When I unsaddle Pepper, he wades into the river and drinks as he goes. Then with a curved foreleg he begins to splash, and he splashes for a long time, first with one leg, then with the other. When he is thoroughly wet, he gets down to roll. He groans with deep pleasure, his legs look helpless tossing in the air as he rubs his back. Sometimes he gets an ear full of water and that exasperates him. He scrambles up, shakes himself mightily, and then begins pawing again before he gets down for another roll. When he tries to roll completely over and keep his ears dry at the same time, he looks so awkward and so anxious that I wonder if he can be having fun, after all. But he must be; for he will roll six or seven times before he rises, all shining with flecks of fool's gold.

These afternoons seem long when viewed at lunch time. But, once you are deep in an afternoon, it lasts no time at all. Before you expect it, mountains begin to lay down their shadows; it is time to think about going after cows.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PERSIAN POTTERY BOWL OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY

THIS CHARMING BOWL was made some time between 1100 and 1200 A. D. in Rayy, Iran. It is Mina'i Ware.

Ceramics was one of the handicrafts which was executed with great imagination and superb workmanship by the Mohammedans. This vase was made in one of the factories of Rayy. The city was destroyed in 1220 by the Mongols, and the ruins have yielded specimens of many periods, among which are some of the handsomest ceramics known. This bowl has been decorated with a restless, linear design which resembles the work of the inscribers and decorators of manuscripts. It is believed that court miniaturists were engaged to execute this adornment.

Health

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TRUE ACCOUNT of creation, found in the first chapter of Genesis, declares that God made everything good. Hence, only that which is good has reality or exists in God's universe. Knowing this to be true, Jesus was enabled to perform his mighty healing works. He saw clearly that because God, Spirit, is everywhere, matter, with all that it claims to be or do, is nowhere; is illusive, unreal.

Christian Scientists endeavor to follow the teachings of the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus, whose healings were accomplished on the basis of perfect God, perfect man, and the ever-operative spiritual law of God.

When Christian Scientists are faced with a physical disorder, they persistently affirm the supremacy of God, good, and steadfastly deny reality or power to the erroneous condition. Material difficulties are overcome through the understanding of the supremacy of God. Fear gives way to truth, for there is nothing to fear in divine Love. The way of overcoming is through the discernment of man's spiritual nature as a child of God.

Christian Science healing is based on the fact that God is the only cause; that all that He made is good; that He never made anything that could cause discord or disease. His universe consists of spiritual ideas, perfect and complete. Sin and evil are powerless to oppose the omnipotency of God, good.

To material sense, discord, poverty, strife, and other phases of evil seem much in evidence; but these are the fruit of wrong thinking. The prophet Jeremiah voiced the judgment of Truth (Jeremiah 6:19), "Hear, O earth: behold, I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts, because they have not hearkened unto my words, nor to my law, but rejected it." But there is also the comforting assurance (Jeremiah 31:34), "They shall teach no more every man his neighbour, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord."

Jesus said to one he had healed (John 5:14), "Sin no more." Sin, broadly speaking, does not refer merely to felonies or misdemeanors; it includes all belief in a power or presence apart from God, such as depletion, ill-health, sorrow, poverty, hatred, jealousy, and resentment. Our thoughts must be kept free from the sin of believing in any power opposed to God, in order that we may maintain individual and collective well-being; for, as Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 120), "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind." And on pages 404 and 405 of the same book, under the marginal heading, "Sin or fear the root of sickness," she writes: "Hatred, envy, dishonesty, fear, and so forth, make a man sick, and neither material medicine nor Mind can help him permanently, even in body, unless it makes him better mentally, and so delivers him from his destroyers. The basic error is mortal mind."

Some of the more advanced thinkers in the medical profession have acknowledged that worry, hate, envy, and discontent are frequent causes of disease, and that in many cases the patient recovers through gaining a purer, happier, and more loving outlook.

Christian Science reveals the truth which overcomes all evil. It changes one's belief in matter as real to the understanding that God, Spirit, is the only substance, and that man, as God's likeness, expresses perfection now. By utilizing this truth, as Jesus did, one denies reality to any evil condition, and refuses to believe the lying suggestions of "the basic error," or mortal mind. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 426), "You will find that mortal mind, when instructed by Truth, yields to divine power, which steers the body into health."

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 103:2, 3), "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Enlightened knowledge of God helps us to overcome the unhappy traits and faults of mortal mind, which may lead to disease, want, or woe. As sinful thoughts are overcome, their effects disappear, and the true sense of health manifests itself. Qualities which reflect God, such as love, selflessness, tenderness, compassion, gratitude, help to maintain health and peace. Sound morals, wisdom, justice, and spiritual understanding are also necessary.

We need to reflect God in all our thoughts, and to the extent that good, pure, loving thoughts are entertained, are outward conditions improved. In this way the whole world eventually will be transformed; false material evidence will give way to the spiritual facts of being, and men will realize their true heritage of freedom and joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ЗДОРОВИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Подлинный документ о сотворении мира в первой главе книги Бытия провозглашает о том, что Бог все сотворил хорошо. Следовательно, только то, что хорошо, имеет реальность или реальное бытие в Божией вселенной. Зная, что это именно так, Иисус мог совершать свое великое дело исцелений. Он ясно видел, что, если Бог, Дух везде, то нет нигде материи со всеми ее притязаниями на то, будто она существует и что-то совершает; материя иллюзорна, нереальна.

Приверженцы Христианской Науки стараются следовать учению учителя Метафизика, Христа Иисуса, чьи исцеления происходили на основании совершенного Бога, совершенного человека и извечно-действующего духовного закона Бога.

Перед приступом какого-нибудь физического заболевания, изучающие Христианскую Науку настойчиво утверждают превосходство Бога, добра и твердо отрицают реальность или влияние ложного состояния. Все материальные затруднения побеждаются, благодаря пониманию превосходства Бога. Страх отступает перед истиной, так как в Любви божественной бояться нечего. Победа дается путем умения распознавать в человеке его духовную природу, как чада Божиего.

Исцеление в Христианской Науке основано на том факте, что Бог единственная первопричина, что все, что Он сотворил—хорошо, что Он ничего не сотворил, что могло-бы причинить болезнь или какой-нибудь разлад. Его вселенная состоит из духовных идей, совершенных и завершенных. Грех и зло не в состоянии противодействовать всемогуществу Бога, добра.

Такие явления, как разлад, бедность, раздоры и другие фазы зла бросаются в глаза, как это кажется нашим телесным чувствам. Но это лишь плоды ложного мышления. Пророк Иеремия возгласил суждение Истины (Иеремия 6:19): "Слушай земля: вот Я веду на народ свой бедствие, плоды их помыслов; ибо они не обращают внимания на слова Мои и на закон Мой но отвергают его." Однако, тут-же имеется утешительное заверение пророка (Иеремия 31:34): "И не будут более учить друг друга и брат брата, говоря: 'познайте Господа'; ибо все они, от мала до велика, будут знать меня, сказал Господь."

Иисус сказал одному исцеленному им (Иоанн 5:14): "Не греши-же." В широком смысле этого слова, грех касается не только одних преступлений или дурного поведения, грех включает вообще все верование в нечто, имеющее власть ли существование отдельно от Бога, как, например, оскуденне, плохое здоровие, горе, бедность, ненависть, зависть и злопамятство. Для того, чтобы сохранять личное и общее благосостояние, мы должны держать мысли наши в полной независимости от греха—верования в какую—бы то ни было силу, противодействующую Богу,—ибо, как говорит Мэри Бэкер Эдди в "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 120): "Здоровие не состояние материи, а Разума." Далее она пишет на страницах 404 и 405 той-же книги, под заголовком на полях: "Грех или страх—корень болезни": "Ненависть, зависть, нечестность, страх и так далее делают человека больным, и ни материальная медицина, ни Разум не могут оказать ему длительной помощи, даже физической, если не сделают его лучше ментально и тем самым не избавят его от его разрушителей. Основное заблуждение есть смертный разум."

Многие из более передовых мыслителей в профессии медиков уже признали, что тревожное состояние человека, ненависть, зависть и недовольство часто являются причиной заболеваний и что во многих случаях пациент выздоравливает только тогда, когда его отношение к жизни изменяется к лучшему, становится чище, счастливее и любовнее.

Христианская Наука открывает нам истину, которая побеждает зло. Она заменяет верование в реальность материи пониманием, что Бог, Дух есть единственная сущность, и что человек, как подобие Бога, является ныне-же отражением полного совершенства. Пользуясь этой истиной, как это делал Иисус, человек отрицает реальность каких-бы то ни было дурных явлений и определенно отказывается верить ложным подсказываниям "основного заблуждения," или смертного разума. Мрс. Эдди пишет (там-же стр. 426): "Вы увидите, что смертный разум, наставленный Истиной, уступает божественной силе, которая ведет тело к здоровию."

Псалмопевец пел (Псалмы 103:2, 3): "Благослови, душа моя, Господа и не забывай всех благодеяний Его. Он прощает все неправды твои, исцеляет все болезни твои." Просвещенное знание Бога помогает нам побеждать дурные черты и ошибки смертного разума, способные нас довести до болезни, нужды и горя. Когда грешные мысли преодолены, то их последствия исчезают, и вместо них проявляется настоящее ощущение здоровия. Качества, отражающие в себе Бога, как-то любовь, безкорыстие, нежность, сочувствие, благодарность, помогают поддерживать здоровье и мир. Высокая нравственность, мудрость, справедливость и духовное понимание тоже необходимы.

Мы должны отражать Бога во всех наших мыслях; что-же касается внешних обстоятельств, то они улучшаются в той самой степени, в какой мы лелеем хорошие чистые любящие мысли. В таком порядке, в конце концов, и весь мир преобразится; ложная материальная очевидность уступит место духовным фактам бытия, и люди осознают свое подлинное наследие свободы и радости.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Date-Gathering in the Desert Orchards

Three days they kept the Bairam feast, but in the second I saw the villagers put off the new garments, and go about their harvest labour. The dates, past the full ripening, were falling in the trees; the nomads were now flocking into the town, to be buyers in the date-gathering, and all Bedaw are impatient to be sped of marketing business, and be gone to their wandering menzils, where they have left their wives and children in the booths without defence, and the cattle in the open field. . . . These Bishr, cut off from their landed inheritance at Kheybar, came in this year to victual themselves at Teyma, where dates are as good or better, and cheaper than in the villages and hamlets of the Jebel: many of them had not been here in their lives. . . . The villagers being in their orchards, all house-doors were shut; men and hareem were at the ingathering in their hautas (orchards), where their climbers in the trees cut and let down with a cord the frails of food-fruit. The barefoot family trains pass homeward every hour shuffling and stooping in the ways under great basket-loads to their cottage ware-rooms. They wrought all day, and the next and the third daylight after, till the sun's going down. . . . The Bedaw are seen flitting from hauta to hauta, and entering where they list to eat of the sweet hospitality. The Teyâmena hastened the more that the season was lateward; in their second harvest day the sky was troubled. They carried in the last fruit when it was already wetted; in such cases the dates will ferment. . . .

I saw a Beduwia wife, decked in poor wild bravery, as it were a gipsy queen; she went caroling in the hautas with a gay banner: a stranger, the people wondered and mocked, the hareem approached timidly to touch her outlandish apparel, and where she came she was bidden to sit down and eat. Hearing she was of Harb, the first I had seen of that Beduin nation, neighbours of the Harameyn, I regarded her silently. And she, with a great breath, not less astonished to see that white man there,—"A Nasrâny say ye!" Ha! she had heard this name, and how came any Nasrâny hither? were we not the children of the Evil One? yet I did greet her with fair words and with blessing! I said, "The Arabs bid God curse all that is not theirs, but we beseech God to have mercy upon all mankind; I heartily pray Ullah bless thy household, and thy children, and thy cattle." She answered, "Ah now! how many be the false hearsays in the world,—ay billah, ay billah! Look ye, he must be one of a good peaceable kind of folk." Trays of the food-fruit in the stalk were brought down from the best trees, and she was called apart to eat with the hareem. I was bidden where I stood with some sheykhs, and we sat down together with our rich host Thuèyny er-Romàn, whose was this great harvest-ground.—From "Travels in Arabia Deserta," by CHARLES M. DOUGHTY. (New York: Boni & Liveright.)

The Children of the Imperial Ballet

THE IMPERIAL BALLET SCHOOLS were conducted in monastic fashion. They were boarding schools where girls and boys were educated at the expense of the Crown. The girls and boys were kept apart, only meeting at their joint ballet work. The lady supervisors and instructresses were strict disciplinarians. There was no communication with the outside world. They were rather like finishing schools for young ladies of high birth, except that dancing was taught instead of deportment. The severe uniform in which the pupils were dressed gave them all a similar impersonal appearance. . . . The children studied for eight years—two years as day pupils on trial and six years as boarding pupils. The child's family had to practically part with it for that period, since the schools had absolute power over the child's life. Visitors were not allowed, except occasionally during rehearsals, when outsiders connected with the work would attend. A charming picture greeted them in the practice hall of the schools. Young girls about fifteen to eighteen in *tutus* with bare arms and shoulders, without make-up, were grouped here and there at the sides of the hall, whispering and sometimes laughing together. The girls curtsied in greeting, and the boys clicked their heels and bowed. After eight years of intensive teaching and training the pupils immediately made their début on the Imperial stage, a company of marvellously trained, technically perfect adepts of their art.

Even as children they were accustomed to the stage. Many classical ballets contained scenes in which the Ballet School appeared—for example, the famous mazurka in *Paquita*. The children performed brilliantly, and this charming dance invariably drew rounds of applause. The pupils were brought to the performance in closed carriages and taken back to school immediately after their appearance on the stage.—From "The Birth of Ballets-Russes," by PRINCE PETER LIEVEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

First Harvest

A mellow sun warms the deep red earth;
The brown thrasher sings from the wild hedge.
Farmers follow teams across broad fields,
Dreaming of cotton, corn, and the great harvest.
And, while they dream, the first harvest begins:
Bees gather honey from the southern orchards
And old hymns float from the spring hills.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1940

Wage-Hour Act For Bay State In Controversy

Labor and industry in conflict over proposal at hearings by commission studying issue.

Total disagreement over whether Massachusetts needs a new labor law fixing maximum hours and minimum wages for half a million of its men and women workers has developed in private hearings before a State commission studying the issue, it was reported today by commission members.

Organized labor and industry take opposing views. Labor urges the legislation as necessary to curtail cases of excessive hours and poverty pay. Labor also has argued that through the shortening of hours, more jobs would be made, more persons put to work, and unemployment thus diminished.

In objecting to the measure, employers have protested that extreme offenders in hours and wages are few, that many small concerns could not survive the additional expense of having to take on the extra help required, and that Massachusetts should not pioneer with such a law.

Centers on Hours

Debate has centered on hours rather than on wages, and men workers have been more concerned than women, because women already have a minimum wage law covering 23 occupations, plus 48-hour week legislation.

The limit on hours being most discussed is 48 per week and the minimum wage 30 cents an hour. As this is less than the minimum pay already prevalent, it has not brought out much objection. Complaint, however, has been strongly registered against employers being placed under both a Federal and a State wage-hour law, particularly because of the possibility that the State minimum wage might some day be raised above the Federal.

Object of the proposed legislation is to set up a State wage-hour law to supplement the Federal wage-hour law, which extends only to workers in concerns engaged in interstate commerce. The proposed State law would embrace workers in intra-state business, such as all retail establishments, theaters, laundries, bakeries, hotels, restaurants, service institutions, etc., etc.

Hits Small Concerns

While employers grant that a large company with a flexible staff might in many cases adjust itself to the proposed limitation of hours, they declare that numerous small concerns could not shorten hours and pay overtime. Citing for example a napartment building operating with a few employees and already losing money, critics have asked the commission how the management could put on the additional help required to comply with the law if passed.

On the other hand, organized labor says that Massachusetts today has an unlimited work week for the men employees concerned, and that some are putting in 72 hours a week. The proposed law, labor adds, is the only protection available to many young men, since they do not come under the state minimum wage law covering minors and while they can, they often do not join a union. Some types of business in the State, labor also declares, are nearly immune from labor legislation, notably hotels, while other industry is substantially covered.

No industry would be forced to move from the State, labor also says, replying to what it considers a common objection to important labor legislation. Concerns may not move away under pressure of sunch a law, rejoins industry, but they can fail. In evidence, industry has given the commission the latest available figures showing a net loss of 33 firms with 4,355 jobs in Massachusetts in 1938, due to failure of 246 concerns which wiped out the gains of new companies starting.

Reduction of Pay

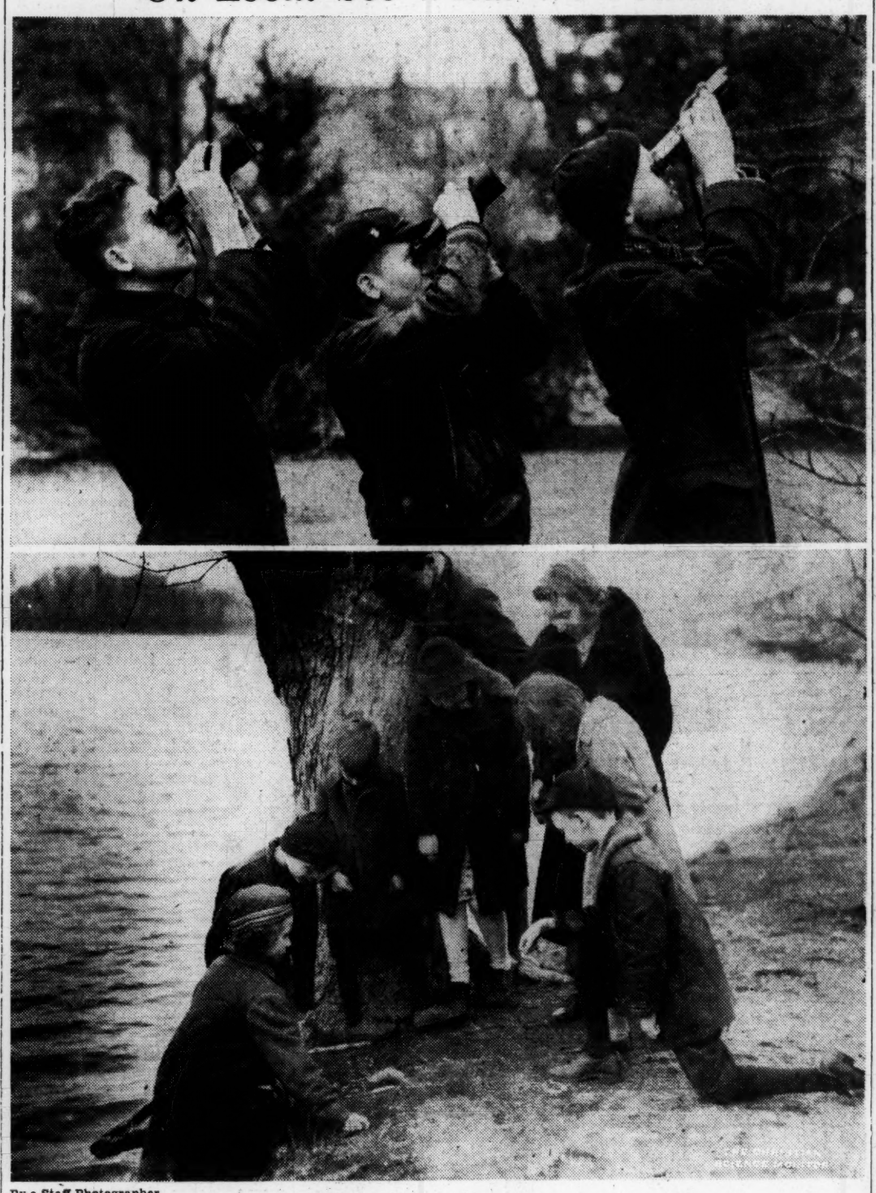
Industry also declares that limitation of hours would mean reduction of pay and hence loss of wages for workers whom the contemplated law sought to help. Labor answers that the legislation should probably contain a provision seeing to it that the pay for a 72-hour-week, for instance, be kept the same for the week of 48 hours.

Chief spokesmen for the contrasting sides have been Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Representatives of associations of cotton manufacturers, druggists, real estate men, laundry owners, hotel and restaurant owners and others have appeared before the Commission in opposition. The Massachusetts Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has sided with the A. F. of L. in favor of the legislation.

First public hearing, in Springfield a week from tonight, will be followed by other evening hearings in Lawrence and Fall River probably in May, closing with a hearing in Boston late in the spring, probably lasting all day.

No law of this kind has yet been passed in other States, according to the commission's information. Though Oklahoma enacted a law, its Supreme Court held it unconstitutional.

'Oh Look! See What We Found!'



By a Staff Photographer

Expeditions From Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain

Top: Boys with field glasses spy out that missing bluebird high in a pine tree on the Museum's grounds. Below: Miss Miriam Dickey with a group of her little pupils, and her "assistant," James Baird, looking for new plants down by Jamaica Pond across from the Museum.

N. E. Hotels Said to Face Banner Year

James C. Maher, President of the New England Hotel Association, attending the opening day of the 16th Annual New England Hotel Exposition, today forecast a banner year for New England's resort hotels.

"A survey of the various State development bureaus," he said, shows that inquiries are earlier and reservations are more substantial."

Other hotel leaders present at the opening day session included Arthur L. Race, Managing Director of the Copley-Plaza and President of the City of Boston Hotel Association, and Harry B. Coe of the Maine Publicity Bureau in Portland.

In commenting upon the season's outlook Mr. Race said:

"Boston will enjoy some very substantial group business this year, topped by the American Legion sessions whose delegates are now planning a New England vacation before or after the convention. The legionnaires are bringing their families this year for that purpose."

Tonight will see the opening of the Salle Moderne restaurant, operated by the wives and daughters of the hotel allied leaders. They don aprons and caps and serve the public.

Tomorrow the Culinary Art Salon opens at which time the Chefs present their handicraft in tallow, sugar, and decorative work.

Bird Walk Takes 72 Children To Shores of Leverett's Pond

"Quack! Quack! I wonder what these children are doing here so early in the morning!"

That, perhaps, is what the mallard duck was saying to the herring gull out at Leverett's Pond in Brookline before the sun had managed to light up the world early this gray April day.

For some 72 children, accompanied by their teacher, Miss Miriam Dickey, were on a Bird Walk from the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, starting out at 7 a. m.

The reporter did not interview the duck, but such seemed to be the general tenor of the latter's remarks.

It was enough to startle all birddom. Why, it couldn't be Arbor and Bird Day! No. That wasn't until Saturday a week. The speckle-breasted flicker cocked his head from his perch in the old elm, song sparrows chirped, bluebirds flew happily about—being friendly creatures—while Robin Redbreast strutted cockily over the uneven ground, and black ducks paddled up.

"Howdy, Mr. Blue Jay!" the reporter felt like saying at sight of this old friend among the starlings and the downy woodpeckers.

The bronze grackles seemed to have the missing sun right on their feathers, the way they flashed on the misty scene.

The Children's Museum is a busy place this week of school vacation. Yesterday there were 500 children there, today still more were expected. And biggest attendance of all is anticipated for tomorrow, when Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Public Reservations, will show his slow-motion pictures in color, of the flight of humming birds.

At 10 o'clock this morning the out-of-door plant-finding expedition was changed to an indoor Nature Trail due to the cold weather. Leader was Miss Jocelyn Moore, Head of the Museum's Education Department. The children studied the museum's beautifully preserved spring flowers, drawings of some of which, as the trillium, hepatica, and violet, they colored. Besides these, they also exclaimed over Jack-in-the-Pulpit, the wood violet, pitcher plant, and arbutus, as well as New England's familiar Indian pipes, fiddle head ferns, and the lovely Canada Mayflowers. Hepaticas shown are white, pastel pink, and lavender.

Buckley Renamed To Alcohol Board

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today announced the reappointment of John P. Buckley, Boston Democrat, as a member of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission for a period of three years at a salary of $7,000 a year. Having gained Republican control of the three-man commission last year by appointing Dudley Wallace, the Governor was compelled to select a Democrat today, as this body already has two Republican members.

The only other reappointment today was that of John L. Smith, of Barre, as trial justice.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

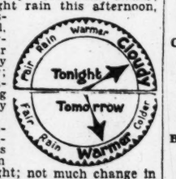
Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy, with occasional light rain this afternoon, tonight and Thursday; continued cool, with lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; slightly warmer Thursday; moderate northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly Thursday.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by rain in afternoon or at night; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by rain; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight; Thursday showers; slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast winds shifting to fresh southeast over south portion Thursday; weather cloudy and occasional rain over south portion tonight and over central and south portions Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	47	New Orleans	70	77
Chicago	38	48	New York	48	55
Denver	29	40	Norfolk	62	82
Helena	44	52	Philadelphia	49	63
Kansas City	42	75	St. Louis	53	75
Los Angeles	52	68	San Francisco	55	67
Miami	67	79	Washington	54	66
Minneapolis	36	52			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 17.
B—Maximum, April 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:57 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 7:21 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:57 p. m. Wednesday.

Turks Called Ready to Help Democracies

Y. M. C. A. secretary foresees Turkish resistance for any totalitarian push in Balkans.

The first act of Italian, German, and/or Russian aggression in the Balkans would bring the Turks in full battle array, in the opinion of Harry T. Baker, for 15 years General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Istanbul. In Boston in connection with local financial phases of the Y's world-wide peace and relief efforts, Mr. Baker explicitly defined Turkey's pro-Ally stand as stemming from the heart rather than the pocketbook.

"Turkey," he said, "is marching toward democracy. Already it has glimpsed the vision of freedom, and there is a conviction that a triumph of totalitarianism would extinguish that light.

"Moreover," he continued, "in Turkey today there is a feeling especially strong among the leaders that Germany is so powerful that all its neighbors must unite in bringing Reichführer Hitler down.

"Italy," he explained, "is not regarded with too much friendship, because it is believed to have designs on Anatolia, Turkey's great interior region now being developed."

Mr. Baker stated as his opinion that should Italy venture into the Balkans, the French and British naval positions are such that within a short time the Mediterranean would become an Allied lake.

Mr. Baker spoke of a great new steel mill recently completed near Ankara with some $30,000,000 of British cash. There are iron ore deposits near by, he said, as well as manganese. The steel output he described as of high quality, and a substantial aid to Turkey's self-sufficiency.

Going into the economic phases of the German-Turkish relations, Mr. Baker said that German methods were extremely unpopular. He described the establishment of a $40,000,000 credit in Germany for the Turks and told how the Germans had quickly picked off the best Turkish products, but had been slow to pay, especially in the heavy machinery and ships which Turkey so greatly needs.

He described seeing one German boat that had been delivered to the Turks under the stipulation that it would make 12 knots; but actually, although brand new, could do but five.

"German goods," he said, "are of the most shoddy character. This has given basis for a wide distrust of German dealings all through the Balkans. I asked a Hungarian what the Germans were buying from his country. 'Wheat,' he said; 'some dairy goods'.

"'And what are they repaying you with?'

"'Harmonicas, mostly, and ersatz goods,' he replied."

Mr. Baker is a stanch believer in the military prowress of Turkey today. "There was no complaint of Turkish valor 20 years ago," he points out, "and in those days they really had no great cause to inspire them. Today it is different. They have a Government they can be proud of, they have the dream of democracy."

Mr. Baker was also an admirer of Ataturk (Kemal Pasha) late dictator of Turkey.

"I was asked at one time," he says, "to compare Mussolini and Kemal. 'They are both the same,' I replied, 'if you place them back to back, except that both are marching in opposite directions.'"

Polish General Spends Busy Day in Boston

A day crammed with official visits and receptions was planned for Gen. Josef Haller, a Minister of State in the Polish Government now in exile in Paris, today. In Boston to unite local Polish groups behind the Paris Government, General Haller today paid a formal call at Harvard University, and later saw William Cardinal O'Connell.

This evening a reception of Polish war veterans was scheduled at Hotel Bradford for General Haller who was Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army in 1918.

Tunnel Advised For Morning Use

Motorists were advised today by William P. Hickey, Traffic Commissioner, that the Chelsea bridge, from Medford Street, Chelsea, to Charlestown, would be closed from 1 a. m. to 5 a. m., Friday and Saturday, while dredging operations are being carried on in the Little Mystic River.

Commissioner Hickey recommends use of the Sumner Tunnel.

Maine Solons Still Push For Hand in Probe

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 17 (AP)—A Supreme Court decision that Gov. Lewis O. Barrows had the right to call off a special Legislative session failed today to halt demands that the lawmakers take a hand in unsnarling the State's financial puzzle.

No sooner had the Republican Governor announced that the session would be deferred until he had a "more detailed report" from private auditors than Senate President Sumner Sewall (R) voiced belief the Legislators should be "right now investigating matters not within the scope of the present audit. . . ."

From a non-political source came support of Mr. Sewall's insistence on an "immediate" session for enactment of remedial legislation. That, suggested Orren C. Hormell, Bowdoin College professor of government, should take the form of amendments to the Administrative code which he helped to draft.

The Code established the State Controllership, held until last week by William A. Runnells, who is accused of embezzling part of a shortage in excess of $35,000.

Professor Hormell suggested last night, in a prepared statement, specific prohibition against handling of any funds by the Controller (the law now does not authorize such procedure) and the necessity of prescribing by law the forms of State vouchers, bills, and receipts, now fixed by the Controller.

Everett W. Downs, Dover-Foxcroft Bank Treasurer, took over the Deputy State Treasureship formerly held by Louis H. Winship, who with State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford was forced to resign by Governor Barrows for "inefficiency" in failing to detect Mr. Runnells' "manipulations."

With the Governor predicting that fresh developments "may follow in rapid succession," the Attorney General's investigatory staff reported that bank accounts of several present and former State officials were being scrutinized.

Fresh Earhart Search Is On

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17 (AP)—A new search for Amelia Earhart Putnam, long-missing famous woman flier, and her navigator, Capt. Frederick J. Noonan, is being made in the South Pacific by Capt. Irving Johnson of the globe-girdling schooner Yankee of Gloucester, according to advices received today by his brother, Arthur J. Johnson.

The area to be searched includes some 60 islands of the Gilbert and Ellice groups, many of them little more than coral reefs.

The fliers have not been reported since their radio communication with Howland Island suddenly terminated in July, 1937, while they were on a flight around the world. At that time, Captain Johnson and the Yankee were on their second world cruise, close to the aviators' line of flight, and he reported probably the last communication from the plane, in which no position was given.

The current search has taken the Yankee off her plotted course for a third voyage around the globe. Captain Johnson told his brother arrangements for the search were made with the Earhart Foundation during a recent call at Hawaii and that an exhaustive search would be made of the two island groups.

Tobin Names Committee To Probe Beano Games

Answering demands from some quarters that Beano games in Boston be investigated as rackets, as well as a City Council recommendation that present regulations be relaxed, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today named a three-member committee to examine all phases of this gambling game.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, City Licenser John J. Spencer, and Henry T. Pond, prominent Dorchester Republican, were asked by the Mayor to take up questions projected into the local scene in recent weeks by repeated charges that Beano games are a racket and foster rackets.

The Mayor's action followed closely upon a City Council vote Monday in approving Councilor James S. Coffey's recommendation that present regulations be liberalized. Councilor Coffey asked that approval be given to the awarding of cash prizes up to $100. At present prizes are limited to merchandise of not more than $5 value.

The Council adopted Councilor Coffey's proposal after sharply rejecting Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase's plea that the City Bureau of Licenses furnish the Council with a list of all those licensed to operate Beano games.

Councilor Chase had previously charged that Beano games in Boston are a racket and are operated by racketeers. He had asked for a full investigation of Beano by the Finance Commission, and had secured a ruling from the City Legal Department that such a probe was within the province of the Finance Commission.

In announcing appointment of the new Committee today the Mayor said: "Though I am personally of the belief that Boston's regulations are the most rigid of any community in the Commonwealth, I feel that a full study of this subject should be made."

He asked the Committee to report back to him within 30 days.

Strong protest against even further consideration of the proposed "liberalizing" of the law to permit cash prizes up to $100 was voiced today by the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, minister of the Arlington Street (Unitarian) Church, who said:

"The trend of the day toward an increase in gambling, if continued, cannot fail but to undermine both the moral and economic stability of the community.

"I hope personally that our public officials will consider very seriously at every opportunity the underlying nature of this problem and that now, with particular reference to the awarding of cash prizes for beano, their judgment will enable them to prevent such action."

Beano has been more or less constantly in the Boston news since the game was finally legalized in 1936. An adaptation of the old Mexican game of Keeno, the game is played by placing beans over numbers on a card. The numbers to be covered are announced by the operator and are arrived at through various methods, all governed, presumably, by chance.

Insurance Firm's Counsel Alleges Needless Payments

Three suits against the now defunct Broad Street Mutual Liability Insurance Co. were settled for $11,000, despite the fact that verdicts favoring the company were received from an auditor, David J. Coddaire, Boston and Haverhill lawyer, general counsel for the firm, charged today.

Mr. Coddaire, brother of former Representative John W. Coddaire, (D) of Haverhill, who served on a previous legislative commission which investigated the collapse of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Co., was testifying before a special commission investigating the failure of mutual insurance companies during the past 15 years in which compulsory automobile insurance has been in force.

The settlement, he said, was made with the law firm of Stern and Stern, composed of Samuel Stern and Joseph Stern, who were recently suspended from law practice for six months by the Supreme Judicial Court when the Boston Bar Association charged they had used unethical practices in soliciting business.

Second Session

Mr. Coddaire, who was under contract with the Broad Street firm to try cases, said he was so incensed when he learned of the settlement that he protested to William J. Howard, President of the company, and later wrote a letter urging that the person resonsible for the settlement be discharged. He said he did not learn who made the settlement.

Today's hearing was the second public session held by the Commission in connection with the Broad Street company. The members have not been able to locate Mr. Howard for the purpose of interrogating him regarding the affairs of the company.

Mr. Coddaire said that of the $60,000 he received under contract in 1938 he spent more than $40,000 for assistants in preparing and trying cases for the company. He said the company was flooded with claims, that the personnel was inexperienced and inefficient in insurance claim matters and that he insisted he be given rights to make his own investigation.

The lawyer told the commission that he obtained 415 company verdicts in approximately 600 suits. He testified that on occasion the company settled suits without his knowledge.

Claims Exaggerated

Careful investigation is necessary, he said, because "from my experience five out of every ten claims are faked or exaggerated or the people are working to build up the claims."

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, chairman of the special commission, asked Mr. Coddaire to tell the Commission what was wrong with the Broad Street company.

Mr. Coddaire stated, "I should say that there was not a proper investigation of the entire board of directors before the license was issued as to their ability to handle situations as they arose in this company. So many people wanted insurance and the company was at a loss to handle the situation. I think that if we were allowed to handle cases as we saw fit it might have made a great deal of difference in the reserves of the company when it was closed. We would have obtained more defendants' (company) findings, we would have been able to weed out illegitimate claims and we would have been able to break down a lot of exaggerated claims."

The hearing will continue this afternoon.

Martin as Convention Head Aids His White House Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts stepped into national prominence today as the Republican National Committee recommended him to the powerful post of permanent Chairman of the 1940 Republican national convention.

The post is uncontested; it is generally assumed the convention will indorse the Committee's choice.

As the presiding officer, Mr. Martin will hold a strategic position. He will make one of the two main speeches, will be consulted on all important matters and will constantly be in the public eye.

In picking Mr. Martin the National Committee followed the precedent of the last three conventions in selecting the party's House Leader as presiding officer. It is likewise a tribute to Mr. Martin's efficient leadership of the House minority and his long parliamentary experience, which began in 1924.

It places him, for the time being, in the most prominent position of any New Englander in the national political scene. If Republicans gain control of the House in November Mr. Martin will certainly be speaker. His supporters believe, too, he is still a potential "dark horse" candidate for the Presidential nomination. As the Minority Leader in the House Mr. Martin has a loyal party following. Up to the present, however, he has not been an active candidate, but has quietly watched developments at his office in the Capitol. His election as the presiding officer does not preclude nomination as President or Vice-President. The late Senator Joseph Robinson (D) of Arkansas ran with Al Smith in 1928 after presiding at the Democratic convention.

Being a straightforward individual, Representative Martin has confided to his friends that the possibility of being the Republican presidential nominee interests him. Being a realist, possessing political sagacity, and having an aptitude or reducing problems to "practical" denominators, "Joe" Martin is likely to consider such a step most carefully. As a successful candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Martin would preside over the Senate; but if Republicans win the House he will preside over that body in a position of greater power, if less prestige.

Mayor Awarded Medal of Norway

For courtesies shown during the visit of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Norway in Boston last summer, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today was awarded the medal of St. Olov, King of Norway in 1035, and credited with introducing Christianity into his country.

The presentation was made by Bjarne Ursin, Counsul of Norway in Boston.

Speaking of war conditions at home, Mr. Ursin observed that this is the first time that the Allies have directly opposed the conquest of a neutral country by Germany. As soon as Britain and France show they can cope with Hitler, he said, people all over Europe, including a large number of Germans, will rally to their support.

The invasion, Mr. Ursin said, has awakened Norway, and all other peace-loving nations to the realization that they must be alert in a world in which other powers do not subscribe to disarmament.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard and Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Beware of Spooks," with Joe E. Brown. 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Strikes," 2:10, 5:15, 8:10.

Exeter—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell and Ralph Bellamy. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 2:10, 5:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton and Vivien Leigh. Also "Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney.

Fine Arts—
"That's Life, Claudine," a French film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "March of Time—Vatican Issue." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:35, a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart in "It All Came True." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent and Isa Miranda. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Dr. Cyclops," in technicolor. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young and Charlotte Greenwood.

Modern—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew, 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—
"The Blue Bird," with Shirley Temple. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson.

R. K. O. Boston—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:20. Also "Convicted Women," with Rochelle Hudson. 12:45, 3:45, 7:05, 10:05. Tomorrow: "North Sea Patrol," also "Rancho Grande." Stage: The Kidoodlers, Slate Bros. with Fay Carroll, Paul Winchell with Jerry, and Kathleen Byrne Trio.

South Station Theater—
"Alaska, Land of Opportunity," "Morocco, Land of Mystery," "Maintain the Right," "Northward Ho," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 11:45, a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Miracles at Lourdes," "Copenhagen, Denmark," a travelogue; "Tannhauser"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"The Bride of Frankenstein," featuring Boris Karloff. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 9:30 a. m. 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Ninotchka," with Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Man in Iron Mask," with Joan Bennett. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. Also "The Marx Brothers at the Circus," with Kenny Baker.

University—
"His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Night of Nights," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: David Niven and Olivia de Havilland. Also Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed."

Uptown—
"Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. 2:20, 5:35, 8:45. Also "His Girl Friday," with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
Monte Carlo Ballet Russe presents "Les Sylphides" Romantic Reverie in one act by Michel Fokine. Music by Chopin, orchestrated by Glazounoff-Stravinsky-Taneiff, choregraphy by Michel Fokine; "Bacchanale," music by Wagner, scenario by Dali, choregraphy by Massine; "Le Spectre de la Rose," choregraphy tableau after the poem by Theophile Gautier. Music by Weber, choregraphy by Fokine; "Gaite Parisienne," music by Offenbach, orchestrated by Rosenthal with the collaboration of Jacques Brindejonc-Offenbach, choregraphy by Massine, and costumes by Count de Beaumont. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—
"Swan Lake," "La Boutique Fantasque," "Blue Bird," and "Prince Igor," presented by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Italian Majolica by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano. Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Prospects of Floods in N. H. Minimized by Cold Weather

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 17 — Authorities anticipated no floods in New Hampshire this spring in spite of the large accumulation of snow in the Northern portion of the State. Streams have been running at high levels for several weeks with the result that much of the spring water has flowed off the southern part of the State. The runoff has been steady with not too rapid upswings in the temperature to cause a runoff from the entire State at one time.

Archibald D. Ross, official observer for the United States Weather Bureau at Concord, explains that a flood probably would have developed if it had not been for the recent low temperatures that caused freeze-ups and held back much water in many sections. While work is being carried on on a number of Federal flood control projects in the State that are expected to remove future dangers, Federal workers are taking advantage of the spring runoff to check the flow of various streams for information that will be of assistance in flood control work.

Church Music

The Unitarian Church at Concord has been trying out an interesting experiment. For the last few weeks transcribed music has been used in conjunction with the Sunday worship services. The Rev. Irving Washburn Stultz, pastor of the church, explains that this is essentially an experiment but that the "apparently favorable reaction" may lead to its adoption as a regular practice.

The transcription equipment has been installed in the pastor's study and the loudspeakers have been placed in the beams over the congregation. The use of the transcribed music gives the church an opportunity to have the finest music presented by leading musicians with much less cost than is the case with employing musicians. But the Concord church is not using the transcribed music to displace its former musical program but simply to supplement it.

Traffic Signals

The City of Manchester, which has paid out approximately $100,000 in the last 11 years for the lease of automatic traffic signal equipment at nine intersections has been offered the opportunity to buy it for $30,000 but is considering other equipment to take its place. Other manufacturers have offered to install the equipment for even a lower figure. Some city officials feel that the fees for leasing the equipment have been excessively high but the company owning and maintaining it points out that the automatic controlling mechanism has been completely changed three times in the 11-year period. Until the matter is settled, the present equipment is being leased on a month to month basis.

Recreation Room

If WPA approval is forthcoming, the abandoned boiler room in the State House basement will be turned into a recreation room. State Comptroller Stephen B. Story reveals that the State has requested $30,000 in labor expense from the WPA for the project which would cost the State $17,000 for supervisory expense and materials. The boiler room has been abandoned since the State started purchasing steam for heating from a commercial steam firm. A retiring room for women members of the Legislateure would also be provided. When the State House was built there was no reason for providing such facilities for women lawmakers for there were none. The ante rooms of the Legislative suite that are used by the men lawmakers have long been considered unsuited for the women members. The remodelling plans also call for a recreation room for men. It is felt that the project would be enjoyed by the entire State House family.

Arlington Prizes For Decorations

Patriotic window displays, many exhibiting rare historical and antique pieces, have begun to make their appearance in Arlington, Mass., stores in conjunction with the Town's observance of Patriot's Day on Friday.

Three trophies will go to stores whose displays are judged the best, and another prize to the Arlington resident whose contribution, displayed in any window, is judged the most rare or interesting.

Inaugurated last year, and having proved successful, this program will be an annual feature, under the auspices of the Sons of Union Veterans with the co-operation of many other groups.

Court Petitioned To Oust Carroll

A petition has been filed in the State Supreme Court to remove from office John Carroll, Chairman of the State Housing Board and member of the Boston Housing Authority.

The petition was filed by John J. Casey of Lowell, who also asks to have the acts of the Boston Housing Authority declared null and void.

What Are 1940 Brides Choosing?

Invariably, this is the first question that we are asked by brides-to-be when inquiring for wedding stationery. Our long experience has fitted us to keep a step ahead in what is new and correct. Before you choose your wedding invitations or announcements we would like to show you the fine work our studios are producing for 1940 brides.

Come In!

Engraving Department

Ward's Stationers Since 60

57 Franklin St., Boston

Your floors

—do they need refinishing or renewing?

Floors have a habit of needing something done to them—new boards, scraping, a coat of varnish or paint.

Remember when Aunt Mattie decided to do over her bedroom floor, and painted herself into a corner? And she had only to turn to the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor for the name of a competent painter!

You have many beautiful kinds of floors to choose from

Maybe you should have a new hardwood floor, or cover a worn one with beautiful modern linoleum. Floors have so many possibilities! If in doubt as to the best solution to your problem, consult an expert.

FLOOR EXPERTS ADVERTISE IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

His Name Is Written Large in History

Henry Baun

Benjamin Franklin in His Philadelphia Garden

The Franklin Union Technical Institute recently received this large oil painting from Mrs. Samuel D. Warren and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, in memory of their grandfather, Capt. Joshua B. Thomas. It is the work of Henry Bacon (1839-1924), and is entitled, "Francklin Chez Lui à Philadelphie." It was painted in 1876 and exhibited in the salon in Paris in the same year.

Motorboat Inspection Drive Opens

With motorboat owners throughout the land pulling back tarpaulins and sprucing up their craft in anticipation for the summer season, Uncle Sam today launched a campaign for "safer motorboating for 1940."

For the first time in history, the United States Government is asking motorboat owners who are exempt from compulsory inspection, to voluntarily "inspect" their own boats annually, starting today, and is issuing "safe operation certificates" for those who comply with the regulations to display in the cabins of their craft.

Thousands of instruction sheets, officially designated as form 1509, and giving a list of general safety rules, as well as the blank safe operation certificate, were received at the Custom House for distribution among motorboat owners, associations, yacht clubs and brokers. Similar distribution is being made by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, located in the Appraisers' Stores building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues.

Under the plan, a motorboat owner may read the instructions, inspect his own boat with the honest intent of answering each question completely and accurately, and then fill out the certificate. There is no compulsion about the new plan, but anyone who fails to properly inspect his own boat—and correct any shortcomings—is not legally entitled to display the safe operation certificate. There are nearly 11,000 motorboats registered in the Massachusetts Customs District.

The document resembles a regular certificate of inspection and reads: "To my guests, and others concerned: As owner of the motorboat . . . I have, in the interests of safety, placed this vessel, and its equipment in such condition that I can faithfully, and honestly answer in the affirmative all questions contained on Form 1509, issued by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, Department of Commerce. I have also provided the equipment required by law and same is sufficient in quantity to comply with the applicable rules issued by the Secretary of Commerce, by virtue of which I am privileged to display this certificate." A blank line for the date and the signature of the owner is provided.

Statue Pedestal Bids Range $7,930 to $10,600

Trustees of the George Robert White Fund have received seven birds for the contract to supply the pedestal for Cyrus E. Dallin's equestrian statue of Paul Revere. This base is to be made of Milford pink granite.

The bids ranged from a low of $7,930, entered by Dennis F. McLoughlin, to one of $10,600.

Lamson & Hubbard

Boylston at Arlington St., Boston
Kenmore 5350

Store your Furs with Lamson & Hubbard

. . . in air-conditioned, cold vaults . . . newly equipped to care for furs in the most modern, scientific manner. Just telephone KENmore 5350.

Complete storage service; 3% of valuation . . . $3. min.

SAFETY FIRST with LAMSON & HUBBARD FUR STORAGE

'Partisan' Doctrines Feared At Harvard Peace Meetings

Artificial introduction of "partisan" doctrines and "Communist propaganda" into the program for American peace to be proclaimed tomorrow at student demonstrations on 500 American college campuses, is being widely attacked at the Harvard Yard under the leadership of the American Independence League.

According to the American Student Union, sponsors of the demonstrations, students "1,000,000 strong" will show their support for a "realistic program to keep America out of war and strengthen our democracy at home."

The program to be advanced by students and guest speakers at these rallies includes such slogans as "Extend International Friendship," "Make the United States a Force for Just Peace," "Oppose All Steps to War—Doughboys Follow Dough," and "Don't Follow the Headlines into the Frontlines."

Decries Political Invasion

With these principles, according to Ralph H. Cutler, co-chairman of the American Independence League, there is no disagreement. But when other doctrines with a "political odor"—such as the extension of social services, support of the Ludlow Amendment, and urging of protection of Communist civil liberties—are "dragged in by the tail" on slight pretext, and propagandized at the meetings, the only result can be to "discredit the causes which they are designed to serve," he declared.

"It is dangerous for peace organizations to be controlled by those who advocate neutrality only so long as it coincides with a platform of a particular party," Mr. Cutler stated.

Tomorrow at Harvard two peace rallies will be held. Under the auspices of the Student Union, Michael Quill, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, and three students will address an audience in the Sanders Theater. This meeting will take place at 11 o'clock in the morning.

In the afternoon, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, will speak under the auspices of the Harvard Anti-War Committee. Mr. Thomas, it is said, refused to speak on the same platform with Mr. Quill because "it would be political suicide" for him to do so.

No Open Air Meeting

The morning meeting was originally planned for out of doors, and a petition was circulated among students and faculty members so requesting. Because of apprehension, however, Harvard officials refused.

The meeting must be held in Sanders Theater, where the seating capacity is approximately 1,000, the Committee on the Regulation of Nonathletic Extra-curricular Activities, ruled.

Protesting the decision, the student "Peace Rally Committee" wrote to the Crimson that the official Committee "is being overcautious" and that it is "difficult to believe that it is necessary to forgo our most effective way of holding a rally for peace at a time when our peace is in such great danger."

The petition, requesting the outdoor meeting, had been signed by more than 300 students and faculty members. It pledges students "not to fight in this war, to act for peace today, and to block any tendency to draw the United States into participation." Toward this end it opposes "all aid to belligerents," armament expenditures, and "militarization of youth."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, April 18

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 18

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy (transcribed).
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
8:15 p. m.—Concert by the Stradivarius Quartet.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m., Old and New Songs (German Shortwave Orchestra). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m., Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:30 p. m., Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m., Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A., PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m., Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m., "Cabaret with Charlie. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Rome—10 p. m., News Bulletins in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:30 p. m., Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m., News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

'Shutter-Bugs' Revel in N. E. Photo Show

A utopia for camera fans was provided at the Boston Garden today when the doors opened on the second annual New England Photographic Exposition. The show continues through Saturday, and will be open daily from 2 p. m. until 10:30 o'clock.

"Shutter-bugs" attending the exposition will find ample opportunity to take pictures under ideal lighting conditions and with expert instruction furnished. Some 40 professional models will serve as targets for the amateur lensmen, and a prize contest for pictures made at the show will offer cash awards up to $75.

Nearly 1,000 outstanding prints made by New England amateurs are on display in the photographic salon, among them prize winners of regional contests conducted in conjunction with the Exposition. Selections were made by a board of judges composed of Frank R. Fraprieo, editor of American Photography, Franklin I. Jordan, American Photography Publishing Company, and Herbert Franklin Lang of Photo Media.

Color photography, which more and more is occupying the attention of the amateur cameraman, will be demonstrated during the four-day show and explained by a movie in Exposition Hall.

An exhibit of "on the spot" pictures by Harrison Forman, traveler and explorer, who was in Warsaw when the German invasion came, a display by the Massachusetts State Police, showing the use of photography in crime detection, and an exhibit showing the use of photography in wartime staged by the 101st Observation Squadron of the Massachusetts National Guard drew special attention of the crowds today.

Pinball Bribery Told at Trial

TAUNTON, MASS., April 17 (AP)—Charles Pittle, New Bedford pinball machine operator, testified in Superior Court yesterday that a former Deputy Sheriff, Joseph L Millette, had forced him to pay $3.50 for each machine he operated under threat of ruining his business.

Mr. Pittle was the tenth government witness to take the stand in the trial of Mr. Millette on two indictments charging larceny totaling more than $6,000.

The witness testified Mr. Millette summoned him to his home in September, 1937, and made the demand, which he said he complied with until the following March. At that time, he said, Mr. Millette summoned him again and forced him by the same threat to sign a partnership agreement, giving Mr. Millette one half the "take" from each machine.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well, we're always waking up and finding out that the Mayor or somebody has proclaimed a Fire Prevention Week, or some other kind of a week . . . but little did we guess that we'd ever be hearing about anything that sounded like National Notion Week, because even though we realize the tremendous importance of notions in the household, we didn't think anybody'd do anything about it. That is, nothing specific!

However, they have, and the result is that during the week of April 22 (that's next week, in case you aren't near a calendar) all the five and dimes and department stores throughout the land are going to stress their Notions. Now of course there's always much controversy as to just what is, and what isn't a notion . . . but you can usually shorten it all by deciding that just about everything that's highly useful and more or less small, is one. For that matter most of the things you need badly at a given moment, and can't find, are notions. And therefore it behooveth you, for the benefit of the entire family, to stock up on some of these little usefuls.

Every department store in town has just such a department, of course, and R. H. White's is a lap ahead this week, with a sale in that particular section of the store. Which means that the prices on lots of things have come down a bit. Certain hair nets we noticed in this department (on the street floor) are now two dozen for a dollar. Incidentally they don't charge any more for them if they're the much-wanted white and gray. Sometimes they're higher, you know. But this White Star net isn't. This is just half price, by the way; so somebody surely will be interested. Then there's an exceptionally useful notion for your washing machine; the cotton sheeting cover that keeps it free from dust while it's sitting around waiting for next Monday to arrive. 59 cents now. But this is only a beginning on the list, which includes things like plastic shower-curtain hooks, all kinds of shears and scissors, needles with big eyes and little eyes, buttons, replacement straps for bras and slips, removable Kleinert dress shields, zippers to match any dress, shoe trees, coat hangers and so on and on. This particular week may serve to remind you that your household needs a good stocking up in this direction. That was the idea in the first place!

Inlaid Linoleums In Many Patterns

The cleanest starched curtains at the kitchen windows can't detract from the fact that your linoleum needs replacing. (That is, if it does.) Because with all the surface space it covers, it's just bound to show up. So if you're thinking of doing anything definite about it this spring while you're making changes in every other part of the house, you might give a thought to having it all exchanged for some of Armstrong's inlaid linoleum that you can get at Pray's. Which is located right here at Park Street subway, on Tremont. You're practically in their front door when you're at Park Street. We mention this particular linoleum, even though you have a wide assortment, because it's well known for its wearing qualities, as well as its appearance, and because Pray-laid, it costs you something like $2.29 for a square yard. If we remember correctly you must have need of at least 10 square yards for this price, and with it there's a felt lining. All of which is cemented to your floor, and lasts and lasts. Incidentally they have a "Shop-at-home" service that takes care of your needs, in case you'd rather just stay at home. You call Hancock 5000 for this. And naturally, being a furniture store, they'll take care of every other room in the house with furniture and rugs, too.

* * *

Hats Rebuilt or Built to Order

P. S. A good hat can last years. And even with fashions changing, they don't change so strenuously from year to year that they can't be given a little change here and there, and be like new. However, it takes a good milliner to go fooling around with things like that. Somebody like Mme. Buettel Arnould, at 37 Temple Place, for instance. Who will of course make you up a hat to your own specifications, for that matter. On the third floor.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Tobin's Golf Drive Opens City Links

The George Wright golf course, expensive City-owned links in Hyde Park, opened for its third season this afternoon. The opening was marked by a flag-raising ceremony, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin drove the first golf ball of the year down the fairway.

Park Commissioner William P. Long reports that the 18-hole course is in good shape. Thanks to installation of a system of underground drainage, the possibility of flooding has been eliminated. Tees have also been improved.

While membership applications are coming in faster than last year, some memberships are still available. Fees will remain the same as last year, $35 for season membership, $2 for Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and other days $1.50.

When built three or four years ago by the WPA as a City project, the course proved one of the most costly in the United States to develop, because of the great amount of rock-blasting that had to be carried on.

Radio Timetable

Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Religious service
4:15 N. E. Press Women	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	baseball game	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Popular music	W Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	"Dinner Date"	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	"Sweet Music"
8:00 Ben Bernie and All	Johnny Green's Orches-	Hollywood Playhouse:	Address by Col. Philip	Housing talk
8:15 the Lads	tra; sketch	"The Fountain Pen"	B. Fleming	Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette: Bud	"Where Are You From?"	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45 drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	Patriots' Day talk
9:00 Theater: Helen	"The Green Hornet":	Fred Allen Show: Merry	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Hayes and Donald	mystery drama	Maes; Portland Hoffa;	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30 Woods in "Ice-	This Man's Army: The	Allen Art Players; in-	"Flower That Bloomed	"Classical Album"
9:45 bound"; music	Regular Army Reserve	terview; orchestra	in the Spring"; drama	News Service
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 Rep. Ditter, Pa.	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Sports; news	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	tra; vocalists	Local Sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	California Ramblers
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Frank Simone's Orch
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Frank Simone's Orch
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	"Th Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn: songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air in	"Breakfast Club": or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Organesque
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	"Dance Hour"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft" organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	tone
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Aloha Land": music	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"Roving Microphone"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Legon of Safety
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 String Ensemble	"Dress Rehearsal": or-	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	chestra and soloists	"Grimm's Daughters"	Sport comment	Vernon Roy Kingsley,
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	baritone
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Ambassadors of Song
3:15 Male Quartet	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	ington baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	ington baseball game	Organ concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	N. E. Photographic Exp.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speakers	"Tropical Moods"	"Stella Dallas"	ington baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Dramatization; news	"Young Wider Brown"	ington baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Music"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": inter-	"Novatone Time"	Songs by Kay Ivers	"Curtain Calls": re-	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	Song recital
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney":	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	choir and music	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	Variety program
8:30 "Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"I Love a Mystery":	Kay Kyser's College of	Variety program
8:45 Seems": war news	Renard's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	European news	"Good News of 1940":	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	Cab Calloway's Orch.	music; comedy	Sports Writers' Quiz	cal Album"; Schuman's
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Dramatized Story of	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Second Symphony
9:45 teur hour	growth and purposes	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Pan Amer. Union talk	Patriots' Day drama
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	of America's Town	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 How to Make Money	Meeting of the Air	Bob Burns; The Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; News	"Frontline Headlines"	Maids; guests; Johnny	Postmaster General Jas.	Swinging Strings
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Trotter's Orchestra	A. Farley, talk	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Hamilton Fish	The Argentines
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Orrin Tucker's Or.	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

Newfoundland-Fish Processing Defended as U. S. Consumer Aid

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—J. Lawrence Alphen, President of the General Seafoods Corporation, defended as in the interest of the ultimate consumer plans of his company to establish a fish processing plant on the Newfoundland coast.

Mr. Alphen testified yesterday before the House Merchant Marine Committee in opposition to the Oliver Bill (H. R. 8,475) to define an "American fishery" as the catching of fish on American vessels and processing in domestic plants by American labor.

The bill, if enacted, would place the proposed General Seafoods Newfoundland plant outside the definition, and thus subject its production to tariff duties, from which it is exempt under a recent Treasury ruling.

Mr. Alphen told the Committee the bill would prevent possible and necessary expansion of the New England seafood industry.

He contended that provision of a wholesome product at a reasonable cost would make it possible to more than double consumption of fish products in the United States, and that increased production to meet that demand would have to come through advanced methods of quick freezing and packaging to reach inland markets economically.

"It stands to reason," he said, "that if it is correct that the quick-freezing process is going to continue to grow, and local fishing grounds are not sufficient to take care of the potential market, distant banks must be exploited, and if American fishermen are not permitted to exercise their rights under the treaty, then domestic demands are going outside the American fishery entirely, and will be supplied by Newfoundland and Canadian fisheries."

Earlier, Patrick McHugh, representing the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, told the Committee he was appealing to Congress because the State Department and Bureau of Fisheries were "too involved or too embarrassed to help us."

The State Department, he said, was "embarrassed" in the controversy because "the right-hand man of the Secretary of State is none other than U. S. Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, lavish contributor to party political funds and husband of the largest stockholder in General Foods. President Roosevelt himself told Massachusetts Congressmen that 'Mrs. Marjorie Davies is the key to the situation.'"

The Bureau of Fisheries, he said, was embarrassed by the fact that the Chairman of its Fisheries Advisory Council was a paid employee of General Seafoods, and that "about the time the Newfoundland deal was being negotiated, the Bureau accepted from General Seafoods a fishing trawler for scientific research work for which they paid the nominal fee of $1."

Italian Wins Star Honors

Of the 300 amateur astronomers who annually make a hobby of observing variable stars for Harvard's Observatory at Cambridge, Eppe Loreta, a librarian of Bologna, Italy, is this year's champion, the University announced today. During the past year he has made approximately 5,500 observations.

Variable stars are so named because their brightness increases and decreases at a certain definite rate over a long or short period of time. Such stars are comparatively rare, and their behavior furnishes a key to "information concerning laws which govern the universe," according to Harvard officials.

Amateur astronomers all over the world, interested in studying such stars, are organized in the American Association of Variable Star Observers. Each year, using either their own telescopes or telescopes furnished them by the Harvard Observatory, they make and record their observations, sending the results to Cambridge.

For the third consecutive year, Mr. Loreta turned in the largest number of observations. He has been using one of Harvard's eight-inch telescopes.

Manufacturers, housewives, professors, lawyers, butchers, bakers, secretaries, and plumbers are included in the Association, Leon Campbell, its Recorder, says. Foreign enrollment includes Italy, South Africa, Australia, India, Germany, and Mexico.

Altogether, these star enthusiasts amassed a grand total of 54,655 observations last year. In the 30 years since the Association's founding, they have made more than 750,000 observations, thus "providing the basic material for one of the most important branches of astronomical research," according to the Harvard astronomer.

Former Stamford Official Sentenced

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 17 (AP)—Walter S. Campbell, former purchasing agent of the town of Stamford, was sentenced to two to five years in State Prison today by Superior Court Judge John R. Booth on two counts of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Campbell, who pleaded guilty to both counts yesterday, was sentenced to two to three years on the first count and to not more than two years on the second.

The former town official was one of nine men arrested as a result of an investigation of the fiscal affairs of the town of Stamford. A grand jury conducting the investigation reported on March 12 that "sheer waste, incompetence, recklessness and stupidity" had cost the town $300,000 in three years.

The other eight defendants pleaded guilty to various charges and were sentenced yesterday.

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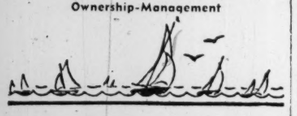

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Home Protection Campaign in N. E. Plan of W. C. T. U.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 17 (AP)—Mobilization of the women of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont "to protect the home against its insidious foes, primarily the beverage use of alcoholic liquor," was the keynote of a regional conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union yesterday.

"We are here to prepare ourselves for active service in defense of our homes," said Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, of Evanston, Ill., Treasurer of the National W. C. T. U.

"There was a time when a person had to go to a saloon to find liquor; today it is delivered with your grocery order. Wherever you turn you are hearing or reading about it. . . . The National W. C. T. U. has surveyed the situation throughout the land and believes we must mobilize against our common enemy—liquor."

The conference was one of 25 regional meetings being held over the country to organize "home protection" campaigns.

Weather Station For Boston Due To Get $50,000

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—After conferring with President Roosevelt, Representative John W. McCormack (D) Massachusetts said yesterday he had been virtually assured $50,000 would be sought in a deficiency bill for an independent weather forecasting station in Boston.

The weather station would serve the six New England states, and if the funds were voted by Congress, Weather Bureau officials said, it could be established by the first of the year.

Mr. McCormack said the President was "thoroughly acquainted" with the need for the Boston station, partly as a result of his frequent sailing voyages along the New England coast to and from his Campobello summer home.

The Boston Congressman has introduced a bill for authorization for the station, but if the funds were made available, it was asserted such legislation would not be required because the Weather Bureau already had authority to establish stations if money was appropriated. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has approved the station.

Refugee Gets First Key

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 17 (AP)—Klaus Dreyer, a refugee from Germany and highest ranking senior at Colby, was the first of sixteen students to receive the gold key of Phi Beta Kappa at the annual induction ceremony here last night.

Just Try to Take Him Away

'Love Me, Love My Dog'

This puppy dog of Donald Snow of Springfield knows that a "dog's life" can be made a pleasant one by kindness, and Donald is a boy who believes in a non-stop Be Kind to Animals Week.

Even Family Bibles Yielded Old N. E. Recipes for Collector

Pies that mothers of New England used to make are no mysteries at all to Mrs. Imogene Wolcott, who has traveled through New England collecting old New England recipes.

"I even copied recipes out of family Bibles," said Mrs. Wolcott in relating her experiences to guests at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and Book Shop at a luncheon yesterday in Perkins Hall, Boston.

Most of these hoary recipes, she found, have been handed down from generation to generation like the legends of old. It was to preserve these "secrets" and work them over so that they could be used by women who did not have the good fortune to learn them at their grandmother's knee that Mrs. Wolcott made her trip through the New England states.

All the original expressions such as so many "plops" of molasses, or boiling "something" for a certain number of "wallops," Mrs. Wolcott had to translate into modern cooking terminology.

"Rounding cups" and "tolerably hot ovens" were other hand-me-down expressions of a past generation that she had to resolve by accurate testing into more definite directions.

In searching out these old New England dishes, Mrs. Wolcott explained that she would find out the particular dish for which a certain section was famous for. She would then go there and ask who was a good cook in the community. That person usually had local fame, and from her Mrs. Wolcott learned the secret.

Clambakes in Rhode Island became a daily menu for Mrs. Wolcott for awhile, she related, and sugaring-off parties in Vermont were a continual round of maple sugar, a pickle to counteract the sweetness of the sugar, a beverage to wash it down, a doughnut to go with the beverage, and cheese, of course, to accompany the doughnuts.

Molasses doughnuts, she said, are a famous Maine "product," with Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard vying for honors as to the most original dishes. "Scootin-long-the-shore" is a thick potato stew of the Cape Cod fishermen which they cook while fishing. "Halleluiah," or "Cape Cod Stisle" is another. This is a stew made up of potatoes, onions and other vegetables, cooked until they are soft and thickened a bit.

On Martha's Vineyard, she said, there is a recipe called, "Necessity Mess," another "Potato Bargain," or "Tilton's Glory."

All of these old, old recipes Mrs. Wolcott has collected and preserved in her "Yankee Cookbook," lest they be lost. "My purpose," she explained to the audience, "was to take these and work them over so that they could be made by women who did not have the good fortune to learn them at their grandmother's knee."

Old Colony's Gas Service Resumed

About 135 workers of the Old Colony Gas Company were busy today turning on gas throughout the company's territory on the South Shore. Service had been suspended since an explosion in a compressor tank at the East Braintree, Mass., plant last week.

At noon today, it was announced that about half of the company's 13,000 customers had service, and it was expected that complete service would be restored by tomorrow. Customers of the gas company were urged by E. M. Farnsworth, the president, not to attempt to turn on the gas themselves. He explained that company men were working as fast as possible and would reach every user of gas in the section in due course.

Lindbergh in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., April 17 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh came here yesterday to pick up his private airplane, which recently underwent a thorough overhaul and checkup. Unfavorable flying weather kept him grounded.

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Come Spring and with it home and wardrobe renovation—ours is a service to be trusted.
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8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Stock Equity To Be Sought By New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17 (AP)—Howard S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, said today that the plan committee and directors of the company would continue to seek an equity for the road's preferred and common stockholders.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the stockholders here, Mr. Palmer directed their attention to a recent plan of reorganization formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under which all equity of holders of common and preferred shares would be wiped out.

"Of course," Mr. Palmer asserted, "the final result (of the directors' efforts) will not be known until a plan has been approved by the court."

He spoke optimistically of the railroad's future, stating that the New Haven's net income of $1,308,000 after fixed charges for the last four months of 1939, but excluding rentals for rejected leases, "seem to indicate that this road, and I am sure it is true of all railroads, is not suffering entirely from ills that will not respond promptly to the tonic of more traffic."

"That they did so respond to that tonic in the latter part of 1939," he said, "should convince everyone, I believe, that fair treatment and equality of competitive opportunity, together with a restoration of general business confidence, will bring back in great measure sound health to the railroads."

Amateur Camera Records Eclipse

BELMONT, N. H. (AP)—A device which cost only five cents, and which is capable of taking astronomical pictures, has been constructed by Holden I. Stroud, an amateur here.

A tin pie plate, which he purchased for a nickel and used as a shutter, was Mr. Stroud's only outlay in building a camera with which he photographed the recent eclipse of the sun. A lens combination from a motion picture outfit, a homemade tripod, and other odds and ends completed the camera.

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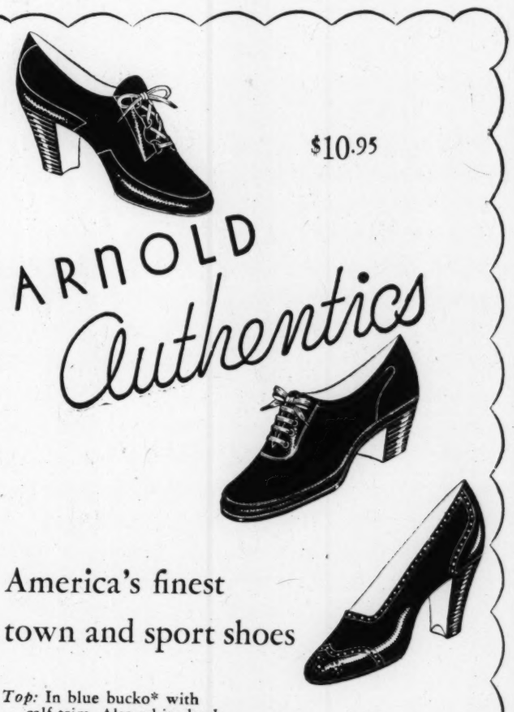
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French Leader in Boston Urges Equality as Basis of Next Peace

If the totalitarian countries should win the war, there will be no consultations on the kind of a peace which will follow, declared Pierre de Lanux, in charge of the North American section of the French Ministry of Information, in an interview today.

It would be a "peace" of complete oppression, he declared, with the totalitanian governments in economic control of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

M. de Lanux was in Paris during the first five weeks of the war and will return within a month or two.

If an allied victory lies ahead, it is not too soon to begin thinking about it, for it will require determined and premeditated preparations, said M. de Lanux. Recalling Versailles, he continued, "we, the victors, after the last peace did not carry on the work. We left it unfinished. Americans were eager to return to their homes, and they left Europe without leadership.

Twenty-five nations were left to shift for themselves, with the result that the dstructive influence of a few was enough to nullify the constructive efforts of many.

"The next peace," he asserted emphatically, "must be firmly set upon a basis of economic equality, and equality of opportunity for the various populations of Europe. I do not mean socialism," he added quickly, "but equality of opportunity and equally free access to natural resources."

Germany naturally would be entitled to the part which would correspond to its population in Europe, he said.

M. de Lanux is speaking at the Women's City Club tonight on the subject of "France in the World of Tomorrow."

Pierre de Lanux

Director of North American section of French Ministry of Information to address Women's City Club

Practicality Of L Street Fee in Doubt

City officials today expressed skepticism concerning the practicality of an order adopted by the Boston City Council this week which calls for imposing a 50-cent admission charge at the historic L Street bathhouse in South Boston for all non-residents of Boston.

The order is now in the hand of Mayor Tobin for approval or rejection. It was passed by the Council after some Councillors had complained local residents had to wait in line for long periods because of the influx of visitors.

The Council's order provided that residents of Boston must show a card indicating they were registered voters, in order to escape the fee. Many citizens and residents of Boston, particularly children, are not voters and would have no such card, Park Department officials pointed out. Employment of a large personnel to collect the fees would be necessary, it was said.

The L Street bathhouse was opened in 1865, and is said to be the oldest public bathhouse in the United States, Park Commissioner William P. Long said today. There are lockers for 2,780 men and 1,250 women, but druing the summer crowds of 10,000 a day sometimes use the accomodations. At present there are no restrictions on who shall use the bathhouse, or how long a time they shall stay. A majority are women and children.

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Rookie Provides Salvage in Defeat of Locals—B. A. A. Race History Traces Back

Sisti's Second Base Play Outstanding

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Lefty Grove turning in a glorious Red Sox opening-day triumph down in Washington yesterday and young Bobby Feller giving that history-making exhibition out in Chicago, anything pertaining to baseball that happened in Boston seems dull and unimportant. Particularly since the new Bees, in losing to an improved Brooklyn club, showed the same listless offense that has kept them anchored in the second division of the National League for several years.

Freshman Standout

However, one setback doesn't break a ball club, and it may be that the Bees will prove themselves a very troublesome outfit within the next few days. Certainly they have a young second baseman who will give the opposition reason to stay awake at the Hive. The one encouraging paragraph in the first Bee Hive story of the season is built around the surprising freshman second base play of Sibby (the boys says it should be spelled with an i, not an e) Sisti.

While the Bees were going through the motions of a big league team in the Grapefruit League, Sisti was digging trenches in the sandy infields of Florida with his base running and sliding, and throwing opposing outfields into a state of utter confusion with his hitting. If he pulled the ball to left field and the outfielders moved around toward that foul line, Sibby would drop one in right and send them flying in the other direction. He often scored from first base on the singles of his mates, and several ordinary one baggers off his bat were stretched to doubles by the most impressive speed Boston writers had seen in training camp for some time.

Back to Bench

On the northward journey, Sisti fell into the stride of a very ordinary rookie. For a while, Casey Stengel planted him on the bench, moved Tony Cuccinello back to second base and turned third over to Heinie Majeski. In three or four games, Majeski went to second. But if young Sibby bothers the rest of the National League like he did the Dodgers in the opener here yesterday, Majeski, Cuccinello nor anyone else will get the second base job under Stengel. As lead-off man in the first inning, the rookie beat out a bunt to Lavagetto—perhaps the best in the circuit at handling slow ones. In the sixth Sisti lined a ball to right field and made two bases by his speed and a great slide. He took care of five fielding chances around the bag, one of which was a sparkling running-back catch on Wyatt, the Brooklyn pitcher. Sibby did a backward somersault after taking the ball.

The Stengels had another game with the Dodgers scheduled for today. Tomorrow, by some peculiar turn, both the Bees and Brooklyns are idle. The locals move to Philadelphia on Friday to help the Phillies stage their home inaugural. Stengel hopes that by then his outfield of Ross, Loane and West will be hitting, that Lopez will continue his catching, that Sisti will continue to shine at second base, and that the boys who are pitching will be able to get somebody out.

* * *

Opening day briefs . . . Bob Loane played a steady, if not brilliant game in center field . . . Max West has started the season by hitting at bad balls . . When Sisti bunted in the first inning, Lavagetto was expecting it, but he still couldn't catch the fleet Bee . . . Babe Phelps, the starting Dodger catcher, tried his hand at umpiring, but Bill Klem did not agree with his decisions . . So cagey Bill waved Babe to the showers, much to the disgust of Manager Leo Durocher . . . Leo almost left at the same time.

* * *

In typical Dodger fashion, the first and deciding run was scored without the benefit of a hit . . . The new outfield fence at the Hive provides batters with a better background . . . But the Bees failed to take advantage . . . The real heroes of the occasion were the spectators . . . There were 3,517 of them . . . Perhaps the Bees should not be criticised too harshly . . . Wyatt's fast ball was alive and he was keeping it low in the murky atmosphere . . . As a matter of fact, the Stengels were not alone with their weak offense yesterday . . . Feller made the White Sox look like the Hitless Wonders: Grove held the Senators to a pair of infield singles, and almost every other opener brought out excellent hurling . . . Incidentally, it was Grove's 287th American League victory.

Ceremonial Political Baseball Show

Wide World

Umpire Bill Klem stands behind Mayor Maurice J. Tobin (catcher) as Governor Leverett Saltonstall takes a turn at bat for the photographers at the 1940 season opening of the National League as the Bees played the Brooklyn Dodgers. Note the openings at the back of the grandstand which are expected to vent the park when the summer weather prevails. (Ed note: The ventilation was unnecessary yesterday.)

Interest on Former Winners In Marathon Classic Friday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To most persons lining the B. A. A.'s 26-mile, 385-yard Marathon route from Hopkinton to Boston next Friday noon, the name Pheidippides will probably mean little. There will be those who recall that Pheidippides is given credit for a tall piece of running back in 490 B. C., but in the main their thoughts will be on the Kelleys, the Pawsons, the Browns, and the De Mars.

If they were told that Pheidippides was the fellow who is said to have run the 26 miles froom Marathon to Athens to bring news of a Greek victory over the Persians, they would probably say, "Oh, sure, I remember." And then they would recall that Marathons are run in his honor.

It matters little to the plodding fraternity, nor to those who merely watch for that matter, that historians and scholars do not accept the tale, nor that Spiridon Loues is said to be the first man to run from Marathon to Athens, when he traveled the distance in the Olympic Games of 1896. It probably would not matter to most of the runners if the race were longer or shorter than the prescribed 26 miles 385 yards, just as long as it was a distance race.

Pheidippides was an Olympic champion of early Greece, and was one of the outstanding runners of the day. Yet historians hesitate to believe and refuse to credit him with the remarkable feat that has come down through the ages.

Sent to Sparta

The story goes, for the purpose of the record, that Athens was in danger of being attacked by the Persians under Darius, who was crossing the Aegean Sea to conquer the Greek States in 490 B. C. Pheidippides was sent to Sparta, 120 miles away, to ask aid, and for two days and two nights he sped along, swimming rivers and crossing mountains in his path. Returning with the news that the Spartans would help, he grabbed his shield and spear to fight the enemy at the Battle of Marathon. Following the victory, in which 10,000 Greeks put many times their number to rout, Pheidippides was sent to take the tidings to Athens, 26 miles away.

Pheidippides' endurance held until he reached the outskirts of the city, where he collapsed, crying, "Rejoice, we conquer."

Stories have been known to enlarge with time, and while it is entirely possible that Pheidippides did do all these things, it is probable that the Greeks had a couple of other runners they could call upon.

500,000 Expected

Be that as it may, upwards of 500,000 persons can be expected to line the streets from Hopkinton to Boston—if it is a clear day—to watch nearly 200 Marathoners seek fame and the wreath of olives on Exeter Street.

Interest will follow Ellison "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I., who has himself primed for the race and hopes to smash the course and world records he set up in winning last year. "Tarzan," who also won in 1936, hopes to become the second man in the history of the B. A. A. classic to win the affair three times. Clarence De Mar, the seven-time winner, is the only other man in that charmed circle.

Not a little interest will attach to Les Pawson, the Pawtucket, R. I., alderman, himself a two-time winner (1933 and '38) who hopes to add a third victory. Also watched will be little Johnny Kelley of Arlington, who crossed the finish line first in 1935, and who since has finished fifth, second, third, and 13th. Bill Kennedy, who won in 1917 and who has been seeking to repeat every year but one since, and De Mar, round out the list of former winners.

Weather Hopes

At this time the younger runners are hoping for a cool, moist day next Friday, which will refresh them as they go along. On the other hand, the older fellows are asking for a hot day. By this token, a cool day may find Pawson, Kelley, Brown, or any of a dozen youngsters loping first to the finish line, and a hot day may find one of the more advanced or even one from the list of unknowns heading the pack. Not unforgotten is the race of 1909, run on a day when the mercury hovered around 90 degrees. On that April 19th, Henri Renaud, a chubby, unknown Frenchman from a dye house in Nashau, N. H., found his way first to the B. A. A. Clubhouse.

The runners are due to get under way from the starting line in Hopkinton at noon sharp, and arrive at the finish line on Exeter Street along about 2:30 p. m. In addition to awards for individual achievements, there will be a team prize, which the Marathon A. C. of Verdun, Que., will defend.

Feller Did Not Have Curve Breaking Way He Wanted It

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Robert William Andrew Feller stood there in the dressing room, strangely composed but happy, and said, "My curve wasn't breaking the way I wanted it to."

He wasn't popping off and he wasn't being facetious. There is no false modesty in the makeup of this 21-year-old Iowa farm boy who yesterday entered baseball's Hall of Fame with a no-hit, no-run game, first ever recorded in the season's opener in modern major-league history. He struck out eight batters and walked five. Another reached base on an error.

Hemsley Comments

Rollie Hemsley, Feller's catcher and closest friend on the squad, whose triple sent Jeff Heath home with the winning run, said he had seen the young righthander a lot faster, but "he was never a better pitcher—he's got everything."

Standing outside the dressing room in the chilly air was Mrs. William Feller of Van Meter, Iowa, waiting to reclaim her famous son from the uproar inside. It wasn't the first time she had witnessed the unusual involving young Bob.

His great speed, eagerness to learn, and increasing composure under fire have given him a running start toward joining baseball's all-time pitching heroes. He joined the Indians in 1936, a lad of 18 without ever having pitched in a minor league game.

Since then he has won 55 games while losing 30. He led the American League in victories last year with 24 and has led in strikeouts the past two seasons.

Modern Record

No other pitcher in modern times ever tossed a no-hitter to open the diamond season. But on April 19, 1900, Morris I. Amole pitched a no-hit 8-0 victory for Buffalo over Detroit in the first game when the American was still a minor circuit.

And on April 15, 1909, Leon K. Ames pitched nine hitless, runless innings for New York against Brooklyn in the season's inaugural, but lost the game in extra innings, 3-0, giving up seven hits in the last four frames of a 13-inning game.

Local Box Scores

Bees

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gilbert, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Corcarat, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	4	0
Vosmik, lf	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Phelps, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mancuso, c	1	1	0	0	3	2	0
Lavagetto, 3B	3	1	1	1	0	4	1
Camilli, 1b	4	2	2	4	12	0	0
Cullenbine, rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Durocher, ss	4	0	1	2	3	1	0
Wyatt, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	5	7	10	27	13	1
BOSTON							
Sisti, 2b	4	0	2	3	2	3	0
Hassett, 1b	3	0	0	0	6	2	0
West, rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ross, lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Loane, cf	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Miller, ss	3	0	0	0	4	3	0
Lopez, c	3	0	1	1	5	1	0
Posedel, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	29	0	5	6	27	10	1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	—5

Runs batted in—Cullenbine, Camilli 3, Durocher. Two-base hits—Durocher, Sisti. Three-base hit—Camilli. Sacrifices—Wyatt, Hassett. Double plays—Coscarart to Durocher to Camilli; Hassett to Miller to Hassett; Loane to Miller. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, Boston 3. First base on balls—Off Posedel 3. Hits—Off Posedel, 4 in 7 innings; off Lamanna, 0 in 1 inning; off Coffman, 3 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Posedel. Umpires—Klem, Ballanfant and Campbell. Time—1h. 57m. Attendance—3517.

*Batted for Coffman in 8th inning.

Red Sox

Boston	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio, rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cramer, cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Williams, lf	4	0	2	3	3	1	1
Foxx, 1b	2	0	1	1	10	0	0
Cronin, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doerr, 2b	3	1	0	0	3	2	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Desautels, c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Grove, p	3	0	2	2	0	3	0
Totals	32	1	7	8	27	8	1

WASHTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wasdell, 1b	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Lewis, rf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Walker, lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Travis, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bloodworth, 2b	3	0	1	1	0	7	0
Pofahl, ss	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ferrell, c	3	0	0	0	5	2	1
Leonard, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Welaj	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	2	2	27	13	1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Williams. Left on bases—Boston 7, Washington 2. First base on balls—Off Leonard, 3. Struck out—By Grove, 4; Leonard, 1. Passed ball—Ferrell. Umpires—Hubbard, Moriarty, Rommel and Rue. Time—1:50. Attendance (estimated)—31,000.

*Batted for Leonard in 9th.

Luxembourg Phils?

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 17 (AP)—Alfred Van Sprang, 22-year-old sports editor of the Het Vaderland of Rotterdam, is familiar with the whims and foibles of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club.

Arriving today in the Volendam for a six-month tour of the United States, Van Sprang remarked that mobilization in Holland had weakened the Netherlands football team "so much that even Luxembourg beat us."

"The Luxembourgers are like your Phillies," he explained.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Williams	.500
Foxx	.500
Cramer	.250
Desautels	.250
Doerr	.000
Cronin	.000
Di Maggio	.000
Tabor	.000

Bees

Sisti	.500
Cuccinello	.333
Ross	.333
Lopez	.333
Hassett	.000
West	.000
Loane	.000
Miller	.000
Rowell	.000

Montreal Team Wins

MONTREAL (CP) — Montreal Young Men's Hebrew Association won the Eastern Canada senior basketball title, defeating Windsor Alumni 39-38, in a thrill-packed game. The victory was the second straight for the "Y" and sent them into the Canadian final against the western champions.

North Texas Teachers Bid For Honors in Penn Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17—The greatest half mile relay team to come out of the Southwest since the University of Texas defeated all the eastern and midwestern teams in 1936, will compete in the 46th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, on April 26 and 27, on Franklin Field.

North Texas Teachers, no stranger to the annual carnival, has entered a quartet of sprinters who may break the record of 1.25.9 seconds established last year by Pittsburgh.

Running in the Texas relay carnival within the past two weeks, Welby Williams, Olvis Hicks, John Jackson and Edward Rogers were timed in 1.26.6, only nine-tenths second away from the Panthers' mark. The Texans, in winning the event, broke a five-year record.

Williams, one of the greatest sprinters ever developed in Texas, will compete in the 100-yard special against Mozel Ellerbe, Tuskegee; John Maher, of Villanova; Robert Jackson, of Princeton and other front-ranking speedsters.

Williams Undefeated

Undefeated in competition, Williams has twice been clocked in 9.6. He won the border Olympic meet in 9.8, the southwest exhibition century in 9.6 and in a dual meet with East Texas, made the same time. Rogers is undefeated in the 220, having run the distance in 21.5 in his first meet of the season and 21 seconds flat in the meet with East Texas.

Robert Dodd and Crillon Payne will join with Williams and Rogers to form the North Texas quarter-mile team, which Chock Sportsman, coach of the Eagles, believes is capable of emulating his 1937 team which won the event in 42.1.

One-Mile Team

A one-mile team which won the Border Olympics title in 3.23, the Southwest Exhibition championship in 3.21.4, and the event in the dual meet with East Texas in 3.18, may give New York University's and Pittsburgh's highly favored teams a close battle for championship honors.

Three individuals who should finish well up with the leaders in the special events have been entered by Sportsman. They are Claude Everett, who has done 53.7 in the 400 meter hurdles; Albert Mikeska, who has tossed the javelin 202 feet 8 inches, and James Boke, who has vaulted 13ft. 1in.

Stan Keck Signed At Norwich Again

NORTHFIELD, Vt., April 17 (AP)—Stan Keck, Princeton's all-America tackle of 20 years ago, has signed a new five-year contract as line coach at Norwich University, it was announced yesterday by Athletic Director Don C. McCallister.

Keck, who operates a dairy farm in nearby North Pomfret, joined the Norwich coaching staff last fall. The Cadets were represented by their strongest team in many years and McCallister attributed much of their success to Keck's teachings.

BULLETIN

National League

Brooklyn at Boston, postponed, cold weather and wet grounds.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, postponed, rain.
Chicago at Cincinnati, postponed, rain. (to be played as part of double-header June 30)
Philadelphia at New York, postponed, threatening weather; double-header July 7.

American League

Cleveland at Chicago, postponed, rain.
Boston at Washington, postponed, wet grounds.
St. Louis at Detroit, postponed; rain.

Sports Around the Hub

New Schedule for Rowe Cup Regatta

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is planning to install a new schedule in the Rowe Cup Regatta on the Charles April 27th between crews from Harvard, Syracuse, Boston University, and M. I. T. This schedule, which has been successfully carried out on the West Coast and in Europe has proved advantageous to press, public, crews, and coaches—but it requires co-operation from all concerned.

The new schedule proposes to start the races every 15 minutes, rather than every half-hour as in the past, so that where formerly a regatta of four races required two hours' time, it will now consume just one hour. The schedule this year: Freshman heavies at 4:15 p. m.; 150-lb. varsity at 4:30 p. m.; junior varsity at 4:45 p. m.; and varsity at 5 p. m.

In an effort to make conditions as ideal as possible for the crews, only one launch will follow each race. The numerous launches that have followed races in the past caused choppy water that bothered the oarsmen. The one launch following each race will proceed from the start to the finish, where it will remain until the conclusion of the last race. All launches except those flying official flags will be kept off the course entirely by M. D. C. police.

A launch will be anchored on the finish line for the duration of the races and will notify the public of results by flags and radio. Coaches may follow any race in the capacity of timer, but it will be impossible for any coach to follow more than one race unless he arranges personal transportation by auto from the finish line back to the start. Any coach may be assigned a seat in a launch for the final race.

* * *

Award of the Lady Byng Trophy for "the best type of sportsmanship combined with a high standard playing ability" to little Bobby Bauer of the Boston Bruins marks the first time the trophy has ever been awarded a Boston player. Bauer fully deserved the honor, for during the entire season he spent only two minutes in the penalty box for a minor infraction of the rules, while at the same time running up a scoring total that saw him place third to his linemates, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart, in the league totals. Due to his tireless backchecking and co-operative play, both Schmidt and Dumart were able to pass him in points, but they, themselves, called Bobby the key man of the line. Manager Art Ross, near the end of the season, called Bauer the best right wing in the league.

By a Staff Photographer

Bobby Bauer

* * *

Northeastern opened its baseball season successfully yesterday by scoring its fourth successive victory over Tufts. The score was 4-3. The issue remained in doubt right up to the final out, when Pinch Hitter Charlie Mistretta of Tufts fanned with two on base. Previous to his strikeout, Mistretta had banged a liner which was no more than an inch outside of the left-field foul line.

* * *

The Newton Archers will hold their first quarterly tournament at the Newton Centre Playground April 19, with archers competing at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

* * *

Next Saturday afternoon and evening, the Lincoln Square Boys' Club of Worcester will stage the N. E. A. A. U. senior water polo championships for men under the auspices of the Worcester Boy's Club. Teams entered include Bunker Hill Clubhouse and Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Boston; Boston Y. M. C. A.; Ionic Clubhouse and Lincoln Square Clubhouse of the Worcester Boys' Club, and the Olneyville Clubhouse of the Providence Boys' Club.

* * *

Melrose Post, No. 90, of the American Legion will sponsor the third annual 3½-miles junior road race next Friday morning at 10 a. m. All competitors must be registered with the N. E. A. A. A. U., and be between the ages of 15 and 21. Prizes will be given to the winners of the first 10 places, with a special prize to be awarded the contestant who wins the first mile and finishes the race. In addition, there will be special prizes for entries who are residents of Melrose. The race will start at the Legion Bungalow on Crystal Street and finish inside the High School Athletic Field.

* * *

Moving pictures of the Bermuda Race to be shown by Capt. Walter C. Wood of M. I. T. will feature the second annual Family Night of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club, to be held at the Clubhouse in Winthrop tomorrow evening. Captain Wood was one of the crew that sailed in this race and he will give a detailed description of the fine sailing points.

U. S. Table Tennis Stars Invade Windsor With Success

WINDSOR, Ont. (CP)—A squad of crack United States table tennis stars came over the border for the Ontario table tennis tournament here recently and left with nine of the 10 first prizes.

Jean-Jacques Desjardines, ranking player from Montreal, was the only Canadian to win a first—and then he had to share it with an American, Bob Anderson of Chicago, his partner in the men's doubles.

Anderson also won the men's singles, defeating the defending champion, Lee Webb of Detroit, without great trouble in the finals. Desjardines, who had been favored to capture the singles title, did not reach the semifinals, being eliminated by Gar Goman of Detroit in the fourth round. Lee Haber of Toronto was eliminated in that same round by Mar Hersch of Detroit. Marjory Koolery of Detroit took the women's title defeating N. Landwehr of Toledo in the final. Miss Koolery eliminated Marg. Downham of Toronto in the semifinal.

Goman and Virginia Andre of Saginaw, Mich., captured the mixed double by defeating Desjardines and Marie Van Loon of Detroit in the finals.

Norma Landwehr and Margaret Hart, also of Toledo, won the women's doubles by defeating Miss Van Loon and Pat Monteith of Detroit in the finals.

George Abbott of Detroit won the veterans' event and Jack Prock of Detroit won the junior championships.

Women's Singles Final

Marg. Koolery, Detroit, defeated N. Landwehr, Toledo, 11—21, 15—21, 20—19, 21—17, 21—19.

Men's Singles Final

Bob Anderson, Chicago, defeated Lee Webb, Detroit, 21—18, 21—18, 21—16.

Men's Doubles Final

Desjardines and Anderson defeated Goman and Hersch 21—14, 15—21, 21—18, 22—20.

Mixed Doubles Final

Goman and Andre defeated Desjardines and Van Loon, 21-16, 24—22, 21—13.

Women's Doubles Final

Landwehr and Hart, defeated Van Loon and Monteith three out of the five games.

Spurs Haled for Taxes

LONDON (CP)—A plea of "difficult times" did not help officials of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club when the famous London club was haled to court and £844 ($3,655) demanded for municipal taxes. The magistrate ordered payment within four weeks.

In 1935, the Spurs whose home is at White Hart Lane, was claimed to be "the richest soccer club in the country." In the 1937-38 season the Spurs' balance sheet showed a profit of £7,412 ($31,150).

The secretary declared in court recently there was no money to pay the taxes. Since the war, he said, the club had been allowed only 10 per cent of the proceeds of games played in regional group competitions.

Remington Club Plans Its Most Active Gun Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn.—Plans for the most active season in the history of the Remington Gun Club, the nation's oldest and largest skeet organization, are rapidly nearing completion.

First major event on the calendar will be the second annual intercollegiate-interscholastic skeet championships slated for Saturday, April 27. Five-man teams representing Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and West Point have already entered, while representatives from Maine and Dartmouth are also expected.

The program will include 50 targets per man, with team and individual prizes. Also scheduled is a 25-bird "screwball" event in which a different type gun is used at each station.

Next month, on May 25-26, the all-New England open trap championships will be held. Two new trap fields, making a total of four, have recently been completed. The all-New England is expected to be one of the largest trap shoots held in New England in many years. Many of the leading trap shots in New England, as well as Middle Atlantic and Middle Western states, will compete.

On June 21-23, the 12th annual great eastern and national telegraphic skeet championships will take place. An entry list of 300 is expected. Last year 258 shooters, the greatest entry ever recorded in skeet, took part in the program.

Pirie Mark Recognized

TORONTO (CP)—Bob Pirie, Canada's leading swimmer, said here he has received recognition from the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for his U. S. record of 2m. 12.8s. for the 200-meter freestyle event. Pirie made the mark during a United States and Hawaiian tour.

Paavo Nurmi ran 11 miles and 1,648 yards in an hour back in 1928.

New Outfield Combination of Bees

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Chet Ross, Bob Loane and Max West. Ross, left fielder, and Loane, center fielder, are new starters. West played regularly last season.

Youngster and Veteran Feature Start of Season—Goodfellow and Bauer Honored

Feller, Grove Stars Of Major Openings

By the Associated Press

Big league baseball's first bite was as luscious as spring's first strawberry and the flavor will linger for days.

The no-hit spectacle of young Bob Feller, the two-hit effort of Lefty Grove and the uniformly fine flinging in every one of yesterday's eight games lifted the 1940 inaugural to a high place among the sport's opening days, even in the memory of old timers.

Just about everything except perfect weather was present to make the season's start a success.

For the first time in four years every one of the programmed games was run off as scheduled and 183,957 fans turned out. This was well below the record 249,010 of 1931, but better than any beginning since 1936.

Yankees Beaten

The world champion New York Yankees were beaten; the National League champion Cincinnati Reds won their first opening game since 1932. There were home runs and arguments with umpires and an extra-inning game and above all some of the best all-around, free-style pitching duels the majors ever gathered into a single day.

Feller's marvelous exploit overshadowed all the others, of course. With him in control, the Cleveland Indians beat the Chicago White Sox, 1-0. He struck out eight and was generally the one-man star that he was expected to be on the basis of his spring training efforts. Three times before the 21-year-old Van Meter, Iowan, speedster had come within one hit of this goal without making it. But this time he made it and just about any great pitching performance that comes along now for the rest of the season will be an anticlimax.

Pearson in 1938

It was the first no-hitter in the majors since Monte Pearson tamed the Tribe for the Yankees Aug. 27, 1938.

While Feller was working carefully toward the first no-hit opening game in modern major league annals, Lefty Grove was tying the Washington Senators into bowknots and didn't allow them a single until the eighth inning. Finally a teammate's error unsettled the gallant southpaw sufficiently for him to allow two scratch safeties, but he preserved the 1-0 victory for the Boston Red Sox.

The show was absorbing enough to keep President Roosevelt and 31,000 other fans at Washington engrossed from start to finish.

The Athletics' 2-1 10-inning victory over the Yankees was another pitching thriller with Charley (Red) Ruffing of the four-times world champions and Chubby Dean each giving six hits.

Phillies Score

The outstanding hurling display in the National League came in the Phillies' 3-1 triumph over the New York Giants. Walter Kirby Higbe held the Giants to three hits Nevertheless, King Carl Hubbell was winning a shutout, 1-0, going into the eighth inning, when Rookie Mickey Witek bobbled a double play chance and Gus Suhr punched a three-run homer onto the roof of the right field grandstand.

Brooklyn's Whitlow Wyatt, a great right-hander for a while last season, shut out the Boston Bees 5-0 on five hits.

The 34,342 fans who jammed Crosley Field at Cincinnati to capacity also saw a first-rate pitching duel between their own Paul Derringer and big Bill Lee of the Chicago Cubs, but also got three home runs for their money. The score was 2-1 as follows: Cincinnati home runs by Frank McCormick and Ival Goodman; Chicago home run by Augie Galan.

The day's biggest turnout, 49,417 customers at Detroit, had to watch their Tigers take a 5-1 defeat by the St. Louis Browns behind the seven-hit hurling of George Coffman, whom Detroit discarded during the winter.

At St. Louis it was the other way round, with the Cardinals getting beaten 6-4 under the 15-hit attack of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Three Pittsburgh pitchers combined in holding the Redbird sluggers to seven hits, but Bob Klinger was a victim of a four-run uprising in the sixth before help came.

Way Ahead of the Batters

By a Staff Photographer

Bob (Lefty) Grove (left), veteran Boston Red Sox pitcher, turned in a two-hit performance at Washington to defeat the Senators, 1 to 0, and the youthful Bobby Feller (right) of Cleveland not only shut out the Chicago White Sox, 1-0, but held them hitless as well. It was the first no-hit, no-run game in the modern American League opening day performances.

Germans, Vikings Battle In Washington Play-Off

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Eleven Germans on one side of the line. Eleven Vikings on the other side, tensely awaiting the starting signal. A shrill whistle and the two groups charged into action.

For two hours they battled back and forth across the field. Offensive thrusts were met by counter-attacks. Twice the Germans broke through the Viking defense. Once the Norsemen were successful in a foray.

A gun sounded. The action stopped. The Germans had won. But there were no casualties, no wounded—and the Norsemen said to the Germans, "We'll be back next week at the same time for another soccer game."

Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? While their "brethren" in Europe were engaged in a more odious sense of war, these Germans and Norsemen settled their differences in a spirit of friendly competition at a soccer contest.

"Battle-field" in Seattle

It was the opening game of the play-offs for the Washington State soccer championship, and the German Society team defeated the Vikings, 2-1. The "battle-field" was Seattle's civic stadium. Differences of opinion that caused the "warfare" were the beliefs of each team that they were the best in the state.

The following week the Vikings may be victorious. If so, the Germans will accept defeat like true sportsmen, knowing they can try again next year.

Is it not a cause for gratitude that activity in athletics can stamp out the smoldering fires of racial prejudice, and decide international rivalry on a friendly basis? Could but those friends 6,000 miles away resort to the same type of activity in which to measure the current trend of human ability or power. Certainly athletics are a better measuring stick of prowess than aerial, naval and trench warfare. If it must be decided "who's best," they should replace cannon balls with soccer balls and throw javelins instead of hand grenades.

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Spring Sports

Getting back to the Northwest—even the most ardent winter sports enthusiasts had to start thinking of spring sports when the thermometer soared to 83 degrees a few days ago. On the college campuses of Oregon, Oregon State, Washington, Washington State and Idaho the collegians are getting their sports camps in full activity.

Coach Howard Hobson's University of Oregon baseball team will have a hard time defending their 1939 Northern Division championship. Graduation and players turning professional took the entire 1939 infield and the two ace pitchers. "Hobby" will have difficulty finding replacements for moundsmen like Bob Hardy Mallery, and "Wimpy" Quinn.

The track monopoly at Washington State might well continue for the eighth season in succession. At least few can dispute the running strength of the Cougars with the veteran Lee Orr in the sprints and 440, Bill Dale in the half-mile, and Dixon Garner in the mile and two-mile.

Washington's Northern Division tennis champions are favored to repeat, although Oregon has five lettermen returning and an outstanding transfer from California, Larry Key.

Golf is another sport that may go to the Huskies, for the Washington divotmen have already defeated Oregon and Idaho.

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The fifth sport, crew, will be decided Saturday when California invades Seattle for the Coast regatta. Last minute changes in both Washington and California boats have caused much comment.

Coach Al Ulbrickson moved one more of last year's freshmen, Dick Yantis, into the No. 6 varsity position, changing Jerry Keely to No. 4 and putting Wayne Gordon in the junior varsity boat. This new combination turned in excellent time in their first three mile trial last week, covering the course in 15m. 54s.

Changes at California were even more drastic. Coach Ky Ebright reversed his entire boats, announcing that the former junior varsity would be the varsity against Washington, with the former varsity rowing in the jayvee race.

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Officially ending the competitive ski season is the Huntoon handicap on Mount Baker April 21. This is an event for couples. They start at the same time, and the rules say they must finish together. Those in the know say there'll be much waiting at the finish gates for partner.

Bob Cahn

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians—Pitched no-hit, no-run victory over White Sox, striking out eight.

Lefty Grove, Red Sox—Held Senators to two hits and gave no bases on balls.

Kirby Higbe and Gus Suhr, Phillies—Former's three-hit hurling and latter's three-run homer stopped Giants, 3-1.

Chubby Dean, Athletics—Scattered six hits and knocked home winning run with fly in tenth inning against Yankees.

Arky Vaughan, Pirates—Paced 15-hit attack against Cardinals with three singles, driving in two runs and scoring two.

Paul Derringer, Buck McCormick and Ival Goodman, Reds—Combination of Derringer's six-hit pitching and homers by McCormick and Goodman beat Cubs, 2-1.

George Coffman, Browns—Kept seven Detroit hits well scattered as teammates pounded out victory.

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Shut out Bees with five hits.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result April 16

At Hampden Sydney, Va.: Bridgewater 6, Hampden Sydney 2.

Mixed Signals

By the Associated Press

Northfield, Minn.

Somebody got signals mixed in Minnesota yesterday (April 16).

While most of the country was thinking of baseball and in particular Bob Feller's 1—0 no-hit victory for Cleveland over Chicago, St. Olaf College trotted out its football team here and drubbed River Falls, Wis., Teachers, 13—7, in a practice game.

The teams must have something besides football on their respective minds for outside of an 80-yard touchdown run by the Oles in the first period, fumbling and ragged play made both coaches hold their heads.

Riggs Plays On Side Court

HOUSTON, Texas, April 17 (AP)—He won't like it but Bobby Riggs may have to work a little today.

As the River Oaks tennis tournament entered its third round, Riggs was scheduled to meet an opponent who figured to make him get out of a slow trot—Lefty Brown of Waco, a hardy campaigner. Riggs was criticized for loafing through his first match.

Riggs defeated Champ Reese of Atlanta, 6—3, 6—4, yesterday in his second round match, but was relegated to a side court, out of view of all but a handful of spectators.

The toughest tests listed appeared to be the matches between Jack Tidball of Los Angeles and Wilmer Allison of Austin, and Charles Hare of England and defending champion Frank Guernsey of Rice Institute.

Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., seeded second to Riggs, met Norman Bickel of Chicago, and Bitsy Grant, Atlanta's pride, engaged Frank Froehling of Chicago.

The women's division moped along, with several first round matches still to be played. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, seeded No. 1, safely got by her first rival, Mrs. Sylvion Kivlin of Houston, 6—0, 6—1.

Grove Satisfied With Two-Hitter

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—Forty-year-old Lefty Grove looked back on his 20 years in baseball today and said that he never felt better.

He had reason to feel good, for yesterday he pitched the Boston Red Sox to a 1-to-0 two-hit victory over the Washington Senators and had a no-hitter up to the eighth inning.

"Yes," he said, "the arm feels mighty fine. But I'm not going to use it like I used to. I'm resting it a week between games this year."

Grove's two hitter—in which the first 21 men to face him failed to reach first base—was one of the greatest games of his long career.

"I've never had a no hitter," he said, running his hand through his gray hair, "and I don't believe I ever had a one-hitter."

A teammate asked him whether he wasn't a little disappointed when Cecil Travis got the first hit in the eighth inning, and spoiled his chances for a no-hit game.

"No," said Lefty.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Result April 16

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 6, Swarthmore 3.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

What About the Dodgers?

Somebody asked Leo Durocher: "What about the Dodgers?" Lippy Leo had been airing his opinion of the Reds, Cardinals, Giants and Pirates.

"The Dodgers?" answered Durocher, their manager. "Oh yes, the Dodgers."

He leaned forward on the bench, as if trying to see where Camilli had hit that ball in batting practice. But it was apparent that he was only stalling for time.

"Yes, the Dodgers," he continued. "Well, what do you want to know about them?"

"Now what do you think?" said a newspaperman, shivering in the East wind that blows through the Boston Beehive. "Can they go higher than third place this year?"

Three Clubs Better

"Listen," said Durocher, turning the collar of his waterproof jacket up around his ears. "Anyone who picks this club to win the pennant, or even finish second, is out of order. We just haven't got it. We sneaked into third place last season because the Giants, Cubs and Pirates had bad years. They all fell apart. But this time things will be different. Those three clubs will be stronger—for a number of reasons.

"Take the Giants, for instance," Lippy Leo went on, warming to his subject. "Hubbell and Schumacher are all right again, and they're pretty good throwers when they're right. Terry has put together a new infield and he likes this kid Rucker in the outfield. Everyone says the boy will do. Hartnett isn't having any picnic at Chicago, but, just the same, you can't count him out of the race. Frisch is liable to come up with a fair club at Pittsburgh. You know Frankie. Either those guys will play fair ball, or they'll go back to the farm. He won't stand for any fooling."

Durocher At Short

"Sure," broke in the newspaperman, "you said that before. But what about the Dodgers?"

"It's just as I said," Durocher continued. "If those three clubs are better, our chances of finishing in the money are not so good. I'll start at shortstop, but it might not be long before young Reese is in there. I'll go along with Vosmik, Gilbert and Cullenbine in the outfield. Vosmik hit great in the South. He should help us a lot. Gilbert, of course, is young and inexperienced. But I think he'll be all right. He'll hit right-handers, I'm sure of that. If the left-handers bother him, I can put Koy in center field.

"I'd like it a lot better if Mungo could pitch nine innings, but there's no way of telling when he will again," said the manager of the Dodgers. "The best he can do is about three innings. I'll have to keep him in the bull pen. Wyatt, Hamlin and Casey will take regular turns. Carleton, Fitzsimmons, Tamulis and Pressnell I'll have to use in spots.

Great Infield

"No," said Durocher, as he walked over to the bat rack and took out a fungo stick. "We might not win the pennant, or even come close, unless two or three clubs I'm thinking of get lost between St. Louis and Cincinnati. But we won't be seventh, either."

In at least one respect, the Dodgers have something on every other outfit in the National League. They have a sound infield. In Camilli at first, Coscarart at second, Lavagetto at third and either Durocher or Reese at shortstop, the Ebbets Field team boasts the best inner defense in the circuit. Johnny Hudson is a capable reserve. For a young man starting his third year in professional baseball, Reese has remarkable poise. The lone question mark in his case, of course, is his hitting.

Brooklyn critics maintain that Durocher lacks a big league outfield, a capable catcher and about two nine-inning pitchers. Wyatt's knee is giving him trouble, and if he goes on the shelf, Durocher might have to go to the mound himself. But you can't laugh off the standing, and the Dodgers finished ahead of five other outfits in 1939.

Sport Siftings

With Michigan, Illinois, and Notre Dame, along with the host college, Indiana, slated to send their track teams into action at Bloomington, Ind., Saturday, April 20, in the Hoosier Relay, track fans will get a preview of the action likely to take place in the Drake and Penn Relays. . . . There are seven relays and eight individual events on the program.

An Iowa executive and former Hawkeye athlete have been appointed to posts in the National A. A. U. junior wrestling championship meet . . . Director E. G. Schroder is a member of the U. of Iowa advisory board and Pat Righter, ex-Iowa wrestler, is tournament manager of the affair at Dearborn, Mich, April 19-20 . . . Iowa material for 1941: 16 of the 31 major letters winners in winter sports are sophomores . . . they include six in basketball, seven in swimming, two in wrestling and one in gymnastics . . . nine of the 15 winners of minor letters also have two more years of competition.

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The Eastern Archery Association will hold its 62d anniversary tournament at University of Connecticut, Storrs, June 26-29 . . . Figures released recently by the American Statistical Bureau reveal U. of Missouri one of the outstanding grid powers, not only in the midlands, embracing the Big Six, Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain loops but the entire nation . . . Baseball will reach a new high this year at Missouri in appearance at least . . . 15 new white suits make it possible for Coach "Hi" Simmons to dress 25 for the home contests.

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A policeman proved a good backstop for two Washington players who fumbled the ball thrown by President Roosevelt in opening the 1940 baseball season April 16 in Washington . . . Syracuse already is getting ticket applications for the Northwestern football game at Syracuse, Oct. 5 . . . It promises to be one of the top intersectional games of the year . . . Phil Allen, Syracuse end who scored the winning touchdowns against Cornell and Colgate in 1938, has accepted a front office job with the Syracuse Chiefs of the International League.

D. G. D.

186,000 Fans Turn Out for the Openers

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—In spite of threatening weather in several of the cities, big league baseball's 1940 debut brought an estimated turnout of 186,000 fans for eight games yesterday.

Detroit had the largest throng, approximately 49,000. The smallest crowd was 3,000 at Boston, where mist made the playing of the game uncertain right up until the umpire shouted play ball.

Cincinnati had a capacity crowd of 35,000, New York 20,000 and St. Louis 17,000 in the National League.

In the American League Washington fans turned out 31,000 strong to see President Roosevelt make the season's first pitch, Philadelphia drew 20,000 and Chicago 12,000.

Olson to Baltimore

Ted Olson, former Dartmouth star, has been released outright to the Baltimore club of the International League by the Red Sox. He won 12 and lost 10 with Louisville in 1939.

Leadership In 'Big Ten' To Be Tested

Big Ten Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	2	0	1.000
Illinois	2	0	1.000
Iowa	1	0	1.000
Purdue	0	1	.000
Northwestern	0	2	.000
Chicago	0	2	.000
Indiana	0	0	.000
Michigan	0	0	.000
Minnesota	0	0	.000
Ohio State	0	0	.000

Games Last Week

Iowa 2, Purdue 0.
Illinois 11-1, Northwestern 7-0.
Wisconsin 13-8, Chicago 1-0.
Indiana at Ohio State (cold).

Games This Week

Northwestern at Chicago (Friday).
Chicago at Northwestern (Saturday).
Illinois at Iowa (Friday and Saturday).
Purdue at Indiana (Friday and Saturday).
Wisconsin at Michigan (Friday and Saturday).
Minnesota at Ohio State (Friday and Saturday).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 17—Leadership in the still-young Big Ten baseball race will be tested this week with undefeated Iowa and Illinois meeting in two games at Iowa City Friday and Saturday as Wisconsin, fresh from a brace of wins over Chicago, meets Michigan at Ann Arbor in two games.

Indiana, its opener with Ohio State cancelled by cold weather, meets Purdue in two games at Purdue while the Buckeyes play twice at Minnesota and Northwestern and Chicago play home-and-home games Friday and Saturday.

Holds Purdue to Three

Iowa demonstrated the form that led to the 1939 championship as Pitcher Harold Haub held Purdue to three hits for a 2-0 win in the season's opener last week. Illinois, with John Pacotti allowing only two hits in the second game, took a pair of games from Northwestern, 11-7 and 1-0.

Wisconsin showed potency on the mound and at bat in twice defeating Chicago, 13-1 and 8-0. Johnny Saxer gave up a single hit in registering the shutout while Cy Buker allowed only five hits and one run. The Badgers demonstrated the hitting power that gave them Conference leadership in that department last year by blasting out 24 hits for an average of .338 against the Maroons, who had been undefeated in pre-Conference competition.

Slugging Honors

Sophomore Ed Scheiwe took slugging honors in his first game with a triple and home run in three turns at bat against Chicago. Shortstop Clarence Stephan collected five hits in eight trips, including a three-base blow. Jim George, Iowa's 1939 batting champion, got two of the Hawkeyes' five hits off Bob Bailey of Purdue for an average of .500.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	11	6	.647
San Diego	10	6	.625
Seattle	9	7	.563
Los Angeles	8	7	.533
Sacramento	8	9	.471
Hollywood	8	9	.471
Portland	6	11	.353
San Francisco	6	11	.353

Women's Fencing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1940 Women's intercollegiate fencing championship matches will take place at Hofstra College, Hempstead, Long Island, on April 20. Seven college varsities will compete including Brooklyn, Hofstra, Hunter, Wagner and Jersey State Teachers' College, William and Mary and New York University. The individual woman's intercollegiate championship will be decided at the same time.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Boston 1, Washington 0.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1 (10 innings).
Cleveland 1, Chicago 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

Results April 16

Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

University of Washington swept three races in annual regatta with California, winning varsity by four lengths.

Five Years Ago

President Roosevelt threw out first ball as Senators beat Athletics 4—2 in baseball opener.

Balfour Award Winners Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — The Balfour awards, for "bringing honor and distinction to Indiana University" in sports, have been awarded to Marvin Huffman, New Castle, captain of the National Collegiate A. A. championship basketball team, and Chauncey McDaniel, Bloomington, co-captain of the Big Ten championship wrestling team.

Selection of the two athletes to receive one of the university's highest athletic honors was announced by Athletic Director Z. G. Clevenger.

The awards are given annually by L. G. Balfour, Attleboro, Mass., to outstanding performers in football, basketball, wrestling, baseball and track. James Logan, Indianapolis, captain of the football team, won the football award.

Huffman climaxed his three-year career in basketball by being selected as the outstanding player in the N. C. A. A. tournament at Kansas City, and was named on the All-America selections made at the tournament.

His brother, Vernon Huffman, was winner of the Balfour award in basketball and football in 1936.

Chauncey McDaniel is the brother of Charles McDaniel who won the Balfour award in wrestling in 1935 and shared it with Willard Duffy in 1938. Chauncey was undefeated this year until his final match of the season, losing in the finals of the N. C. A. A. tournament 165-pound class. He was Big Ten 165-pound champion in 1939 and 1940, and is rated one of the outstanding performers in collegiate circles at his weight.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 17 (AP)—Steve Novak, athletic director of the Toledo Club, yesterday accounted for two changes in the leaders of the American Bowling Congress championships with strikes in the singles sections that netted 716. He took fourth place in the individual honor column and sixth in the all-events on 1926.

Novak, a veteran of 22 ABC competitons, hit 570 in the five-man event, speeded up to 640 in the doubles and then threaded strikes for the biggest series of his career with 203-278-235. In his second game Novak thrilled the crowd with nine straight strikes but lost the No. 4 pin in the tenth, spared, and left the No. 7 on the final fling.

Detroit And Boston Aces Win Awards

Dr. David A. Hart Trophy Winners

1924—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottwa.
1925—H. Wilfrid Burch, Washington.
1926—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1927—Herbert M. Gardiner, Canadiens.
1928—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1929—Roy B. Worters, Americans.
1930—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1931—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1932—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1933—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1934—Aurel Joliat, Canadiens.
1935—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1936—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1937—Albert C. Siebert, Canadiens.
1938—Edward W. Shore Boston.
1939—Hector Blake, Canadiens.
1940—Ebbie Goodfellow, Detroit.

Lady Byng of Vimy Trophy Winners

1926—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1927—H. Wilfrid Burch, Americans.
1928—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1929—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1930—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1931—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1932—Joseph A. Primeau, Toronto.
1933—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1934—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1935—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1936—Elwyn Romnes, Chicago.
1937—Martin J. Barry, Detroit.
1938—Gordon Drillon, Toronto.
1939—Clint Smith, Rangers.
1940—Robert Bauer, Boston.

MONTREAL, April 16 (AP)—Hard-working Bobby Bauer of the Boston Bruins and the veteran Ebbie Goodfellow of the Detroit Red Wings were named yesterday as winners of two of the National Hockey's League's most coveted individual trophies.

Bauer won the Lady Byng award as the player who exhibited "the best type of sportsmanship combined with a high standard of playing ability during the season." Goodfellow received the Dr. David A. Hart trophy, given to the player considered the most useful to his team.

Clint Smith of the New York Rangers, who won the Lady Byng trophy last year, was runner-up to Bauer in the voting. Syl Apps of Toronto took third place. Apps also was voted second to Goodfellow for the Hart trophy, with Dit Clapper of Boston third.

Bauer was the first Bruins' performer ever to win the Byng award, and Goodfellow was the first Detroiter ever to take the Hart trophy.

Two sports writers in each of six national League cities and four from New York—where there are two clubs—voted on the selections for the two trophies.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 16

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 6, Portland 2.
Oakland 10, Sacramento 1.
Hollywood 6, San Diego 5.
(Only games).

Texas League

Fort Worth 2, Beaumont 1.
Oklahoma City 9, Shreveport 8.
San Antonio 4, Tulsa 3.
Dallas at Houston, rain and cold.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Memphis 9, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 6, Knoxville 4.
Little Rock 6, New Orleans 2.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result April 16

At Trenton, N. J.: Syracuse (IL) 7, Trenton (Interstate) 2.

WHERE TO DINE

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Monte Carlo Ballet Russe at Opera House—Glee Club Welcomed

Two Novel Numbers Presented On Dancers' Opening Program

By Margaret Lloyd

The Ballet Russe, opening its five-day season at the Opera House last night, in the festive atmosphere of a benefit for the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, introduced two of its new productions, "Devil's Holiday" and "Capriccio Espagnol," to Boston.

The cream of the evening's entertainment, however, came in the two backward glances at the classics—the "white"ballet that in modern times has been made of the second act of "Le Lac des Cygnes," and the "Bluebird" excerpt from that "Aurora's Wedding" which was once the last act of "The Sleeping Princess." For both of these, Tchaikovsky wrote the music, and though he wrote to order, he wrote with feeling and understanding. Both were originally Petipa products, assisted, in "Swan Lake," by Ivanov.

* * *

Irina Baronova, guest artist with the company here as in New York, danced the Swan Queen and made her warm and human, gracious and lovely. André Eglevsky partnered her elegantly as the Prince, supporting her in adagio with taste and discretion. Roland Guerard proved himself not only a faithful Friend, but a better dancer than ever. All three danced beautifully throughout. The pas de trois, done by Virginia Rosson, Rosella Hightower, and Guerard, and the pas de quatre of the cygnets, came off very well.

Alicia Markova and Igor Youskevitch danced the "Bluebird" variation against a background of pale blue draperies. It misses something thus separated from its context, and Youskevitch, a fine classical dancer, does not get quite as much out of the role as Guerard. But Markova is matchless — not only for balance, for exquisiteness of execution, but for that inner poetry, that spirituelle quality, that invests all she does, as those who saw her "Giselle" and "Swan Queen" in the company's last visit here, will remember.

* * *

"Capriccio Espagnol," a suite of Spanish dances following closely Rimsky-Korsakoff's score of the same title, makes a lively curtain piece. In the Gypsy Scene and the Asturian Fandango, Massine appeared all too briefly, and Mia Slavenska, in the role created by Argentinita, for the first time in Boston. She was with the company during its last engagement here in the Fall of 1938, but was incapacitated at the time. Danilova and Youskevitch had the other leading roles. The scenery and costumes by Mariano Andreu are mildly pleasing.

"Devil's Holiday" is an involved bit of trivia which served chiefly to display Frederic Ashton's rather mannered choregraphy. By a sort of balletic inversion, he keeps the dancers doing the odd, the unexpected thing, instead of the conventional pas. It is all more inventive than imaginative.

* * *

Eugene Berman's backdrops, suggesting Chirico's broken, unhappy buildings, and his singularly unfortunate costumes, are of little help. Even Danilova, with her finish and style, was unable to overcome the deficiencies of her flaccid role. Nor did Zoritch and Franklin fare any better. Marc Platoff made a fairly amusing character part of the Devil, and Nathalie Krassovska sparkled momentarily as a gypsy girl.

Efrem Kurtz conducted the first half of the program—"Swan Lake" and "Devil's Holiday"; Franz Allers the second half—"Bluebird" and "Capriccio Espangol."

© Universal

Walter Pidgeon and Deanna Durbin

In "It's a Date," film continuing at the Keith Memorial

Singers From Cincinnati

A stimulating concert was given in Jordan Hall last night by the University of Cincinnati Glee Club, of which Sherwood Kains is director and Elba Frances Davies accompanist. The club comprises mixed voices, and numbers 90-odd young people. It may be recalled that this club was recently selected to make a European tour as an example of the notable musical attainments possible with a group of this type. The unsettled conditions abroad forced a cancellation of the tour.

The musicality of the group is evident in everything it undertakes, and Mr. Kains has had the advantage of extensive study, both in this country and abroad. While he has not yet entirely compassed the art of voice placement in his group, he has achieved a pianissimo which is little short of amazing. With so excellent a pianissimo, it is almost imperative that he now work for an equally beautiful fortissimo.

That these young people understand the fundamentals of counterpoint and the essentials of good contrapuntal singing was evidenced in the two Bach items which opened the program, "Now hath the Hope" (Cantata No. 50) and "Here yet awhile" (St. Matthew Passion). Lightness and melodiousness marked the performance of Morley's "My Bonnie Lass." Syllables were tripped off with disarming ease and the tone quality was particularly lovely. An Armenian Folk Tune provided the singers with further material which emphasized interpretative ability as well as expertness in nuance. But it was the spiritual, "And He Never Said A Mumblin' Word," arranged by Krone, which revealed the full powers of this chorus. Not in a long time has a Boston audience heard so impressive a performance of this work. It was a triumph for conductor and singers, and won a storm of applause.

Mr. Kains brought forward the young women in a charming choral number by Kramer, "With Stately Bows," in which one of the group took the brief solos with commendable poise. The young men were heard in Bullard's "Winter Song." Forces were combined again in Tchaikovsky's "Pilgrim's Song," Galbraith's "Out of the Silence," Munro's "My lovely Celia," Richter's "The Creation" (which would better end on the first great climax with the fortissimo on the word "Light"), a particularly enjoyable version of a Strauss waltz (repeated by acclaim) and to close the printed program, Cain's version of "In that great gettin' up morning."

The program opened with the unannounced singing of the National Anthem (sung as though the singers meant it) and officially closed with the University of Cincinnati song. As the young people hummed the second verse, Mr. Kains faced the audience and voiced his appreciation of the cordial reception he and his group had received and expressed the hope that he and his singers might return next year. It is probable that everyone in the large audience also hoped for a return visit.

G. M. S.

Oscar Levant

Guest artist Wednesday evening, April 24, at a concert to be given by the Metropolitan Singers.

Eilshemius at Symphony Hall

By Dorothy Adlow

Many Bostonians will be grateful for the exhibition which will be on view at concert time at Symphony Hall through April 27. It consists of oils by the American painter, Louis Eilshemius.

This name has been in the news in recent years. A biography, "And He Sat Among the Ashes," was published last winter and Mr. Eilshemius has been a prolific letter writer to the press, thus engaging the interest of a public which somehow had not come to recognize him as a painter.

Today Eilshemius has become a sort of legend. He is an artist whose personal history can hardly be separated from his work; a performer whose very failure has been transmuted to practical advantage, whose very shortcomings have been looked upon as romantic. Eilshemius represents that phase of modern art life which is embodied in the "bohemian." Interest in his mixed style, a combination of traditional practice and intuitional improvisation—a mixture in other words of the amateurish and professional is characteristic of the times.

Without the fanfare and literature, Eilshemius would stand on his own in good measure as artist. He has sensibility; he has a distinguished feeling for the counterpart, in color, design, and texture, of the beauty of nature. His pictures portray moods, rather than places; they are related more to his response to nature than to actual surface portrayal of fact. He uses his paint as the moment requires, densely or thinly, in opaque or transparent tones. He is not bothered by a system of logic, by the pressure to be consistent. He mixes color impressionism with light-and-shade naturalism; he often fails to make the elements of design cohere.

And yet, he surpasses better craftsmen than himself in vivacious expression. Sometimes the poet in him speaks louder than the painter; sometimes he is a dramatist, setting the stage for action. Eilshemius is heralded because he possesses those qualities which are frustrated in an industrial age, because he does not correspond to a mold, follow a school, because he is a law unto himself.

The Symphony Hall exhibition will seem tranquil and subdued after all the excitement over Eilshemius. The pictures show how he commenced in the style current in America in the eighties and nineties, and gradually acquired a fuller and paler palette, a lighter and more tenuous touch, a more authentic atmospheric quality. The figures, reminiscent of A. B. Davies, never seem quite part of the scheme. Eilshemius was always poetic, romantic, detached, and he enjoyed painting in his personal way while extraordinary changes were coming about in the art of painting right there before him. In American art he really seems to belong in the class of Ryder and Davies, those who remain pre-eminently poets and lovers of nature.

* * *

Ross Art Gallery

A group of Boston painters is showing oils, water colors, and pastels at the Ross Art Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. The painters are of different degrees of accomplishment.

Barbara Sears provides several landscapes painted with a broad brush and manifesting an authentic outdoor feeling. Guna I. Asberg shows some water colors of Mexican themes, while Mary Stacknis furnishes some Parisian views. Several still-lifes painted or drawn by David Curtis Baker reveal an earnest effort to portray arrangement of flowers, glass, pottery in a logical and naturalistic way. Mr. Baker's concentrated effort repays itself, although we should like to see him aiming at a more imaginative objective. Nevertheless he is subjecting himself to a discipline which no doubt will stand by him when he does decide to strike out in a more personal idiom.

Evelyn Kroll Shindler is represented by one carefully drawn pastel which is executed painstakingly in orthodox manner. She bestows bulk and texture upon carefully arranged chinoiseries. Yvonne Twining seems somehow unrelated to her fellow exhibitors. Her miniature-like style and detion to descriptive fact prove considerable digression from the bits of style inculcated by Boston schools. One might wish for more varied, purer, and more tenuous color. Her drawing talents serve her needs admirably, however.

Cast for Harvard Play

In the Harvard Dramatic Club production of "The Ascent of F6" by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, to be presented at Sanders Theater on May 2, 3, 4, the male lead will be taken by Leonard Kent. He will be supported by George Clay, Gerald Deakin, Jervis McMechan, Clarence Burley, Henry Munroe, William Hughes, Earl Montgomery, Mike MacLeod, and William Robinson.

The leading feminine roles will be played by Priscilla Freeman, Jean Bond, and Claire Rabinowitz. As in "Dog Beneath the Skin," a play by the same authors which the Harvard Dramatic Club produced in 1937, there will be a speaking chorus of girls. They are the Misses Claire Mathey, Nancy Weyth, Barbara Taylor, Alberta Taylor, Betty Bell, Helen Sarson, and Sue Smith.

Vitagraph

Miriam Hopkins and Errol Flynn

In "Virginia City," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

Films in Prospect

Deanna Durbin's new film, "It's a Date," is holding over a second week at the Keith Memorial. Likewise continuing for another week is the companion feature, "Viva Cisco Kid." But beginning tomorrow the theater will have a new item on the program in the March of Time issue, "America's Youth—1940."

At the State and Orpheum, "The Young Tom Edison," which had been expected to arrive tomorrow, has now been postponed until Thursday, April 25, and the current program remains for a second week.

Somewhat in the continuing class, might be placed the two pictures announced for the Paramount and Fenway starting tomorrow. Both of them—"Virginia City" and "Calling Philo Vance"—have been seen previously at the Metropolitan. In "Virginia City," it may be recalled, the cast includes Errol Flynn, Miriam Hopkins, Randolph Scott, and Humphrey Bogart. For "Calling Philo Vance" the players include James Stephenson and Margot Stephenson.

* * *

At the Metropolitan

At the Metropolitan there will be a pair of new films starting tomorrow. Heading the bill will be "Dr. Cyclops," a thriller based on trick photography. The story seems to be about a biologist, who has a machine that he uses to reduce animals and people in miniature size. In the cast are Albert Dekker, Janice Logan, Thomas Coley, Charles Halton, Victor Kilian, and Frank Vaconelli. Ernest Schoedsack directed.

The companion feature, "Star Dust," has a story about a small-town girl who is determined to get ahead in Hollywood. Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young, and Charlotte Greenwood have the leading roles. Mary Healy sings the title song, written by Hoagey Carmichael, and there are two new tunes by Mack Gordon. Walter Lang directed.

* * *

At the Fine Arts

Starting today at the Fine Arts, the program will be headed by a new French film, "That's Life, Claudine," based on a novel, "Claudine a l' Ecole" by Colette. According to advance information the film deals with a theme similar to that in "Mädchen in Uniform." The cast includes Blanchette Brunoy, Max Dearly, Margo Lion, Suzet Mais, and Pierre Brasseur. The film was directed by Serge de Poligny.

The balance of the program lists "Rouergue," a French travelogue, the Vatican issue of "The March of Time," and newsreels.

* * *

At the Keith Boston

On the screen at the Keith-Boston beginning Thursday will be "North Sea Patrol," which is described as a story about the British naval blockade; and "Rancho Grande," dealing with efforts to reform three heirs to the ranch. In the former films the cast includes Geoffrey Toone, Judy Kelly, and John Wood; and in the latter, Gene Autrey, Smiley Burnette, and June Storey.

The vaudeville part of the program offers the Three Slate Brothers, assisted by Fay Carroll; the Kidoodlers from the radio; Paul Winchell, ventriloquist; Kathleen Byrne trio; and Larimer and Hudson in a bicycle act.

* * *

At the Exeter

Continuing through today the program at the Exeter includes "His Girl Friday," with Gary Grant and Rosalind Russell; and "Missing Evidence," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. Starting Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the films will be "Sidewalks of London," with Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton; and "Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone.

* * *

At the South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday includes "Old Hickory," a film on the career and times of Andrew Jackson; two travelogues, "Land of the Navajo Indian" and "Guatemala"; "Pennant Chasers," dealing with baseball celebrities; Lew Lehr in "Labor Savers"; two color cartoons; "Flying Targets," concerning mallard and geese hunting; Screen Snapshots; George Olsen's Orchestra; Charlie Chase comedy; and newsreels.

* * *

At the Telepix

Beginning Friday at the Telepix Theater in the Park Square Building, the program of short films will be headed by "Old Hickory," dealing with Andrew Jackson and his contemporaries. Hugh Sothern acts the part. Other films on the program include a Lew Lehr comedy, "Goofy Contraption"; a travel tour to Mont St. Michel; "Northward Ho!" telling of the film, "Northwest Passage"; "Country Fair," cartoons, and a 30-minute newsreel digest.

Ballet Theater Plans

The Ballet Theater will make six appearances at the Lewisohn Stadium this summer—June 27 and 28, July 15 and 16, and Aug. 1 and 2—it is announced, the programs to be chosen from their recent repertory at the Center Theater which included "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," "Spectre de la Rose," "Swan Lake," "Peter and the Wolf," "Jardin aux Lilas," "Judgment of Paris," and "Goyescas," among others.

Alexander Smallens, who conducted a large number of the ballets in the Center Theater season, enters his seventh consecutive year in association with the Stadium concerts, and will conduct opera, ballet, and concert performances.

This news raises the conjecture in some circles that the Ballet Theater may reoccupy the Center Theater at a later date, in time to become a popular dance attraction during the World's Fair.

Morning Star

Play in three acts by Sylvia Regan. Staged by Charles K. Freeman, with setting by Howard Bay and costumes by Alexander Jones. Songs composed by Lee Wainer and Robert Sour. Presented by George Kondolf, at the Longacre Theater, beginning April 16, with the following cast:

Fanny	Jenne Greene
Becky Felderman	Molly Picon
Aaron Greenspan	Joseph Buloff
Esther	Cecilia Evans
Hymie (as a boy)	Kenneth Leroy
Harry Engel	Martin Blaine
Sadie	Ruth Yorke
Irving Tashman	David Morris
Benjamin Brownstein	Harold J. Stone
Myron Engel	Henry Sharp
Hymie (as a young man)	Ross Elliott
Pansy	Georgette Harvey
Hymie Tashman	Sidney Lumet

Wide World

Behind the Ballet Scenes

Alicia Markova and Frederic Franklin, of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, practice before a mirror. They are appearing in this week's engagement of the company at the Boston Opera House

'Morning Star'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

When she concentrates upon the microcosmic incident of human life, love, and laughter within the three walls of a Jewish tenement apartment, Sylvia Regan appears to know whereof she writes. As genre comedy, her "Morning Star," which introduced Molly Picon to the English-speaking legitimate stage at the Longacre Theater, last evening, radiates pleasantly with warming laughter and makes its own kind of music with Jewish idiom and intonation.

At its best, "Morning Star" is an endearing sort of family portrait, a chronicle of New York immigrant life, which begins in 1910 and concludes in 1931. One is reminded somewhat of both "Calvacade" and "Dear Octopus." For its best moments in the first and third acts, as well as for some excellent performances, "Morning Star" should be acclaimed at least a partial success.

* * *

To be fully successful, however, the dramatist must add to a knack with dialogue and a feeling for atmosphere the ability to visualize characters completely and to build a plausible plot structure. With one or two exceptions, Miss Regan established her characters honestly and has followed them to logical developments as far as possible in a plot which covers more ground than a six-day bicycle race. It's all very well to pick up the Feldermans — mamma and three daughters—in 1910 and to hustle them across a pair of decades. But when the leaps are made à la pogo stick, when the curtain rises and falls like political futures, the result is likely to be both abrupt and confusing.

Miss Picon is remarkably appealing as the Russian Jewish matriarch. A diminutive lady, this erstwhile star of the Yiddish theater and of international vaudeville circuits plays with a naturalness and simplicity which become increasingly appreciable and laudable as the evening progresses. It would have been so easy to oversentimentalize and overact the mother's role. Credit Miss Picon as much for her restraint as for her eloquence.

* * *

The role of the boarder is admirably suited to the broad style of Joseph Buloff, who comes by his laughs for the most part legitimately. There are times, however, when he seems to be laying on the business with an unnecessarily heavy hand—more like a star actor than a star boarder. But even when he was marring an otherwise admirable performance by overacting, Mr. Buloff succeeded in winning laughter from the audience.

Esther, the most agreeable of the daughters, is realized with early twentieth-century charm by Cecilia Evans. As Fanny, Jeane Greene has her best opportunities, and does her best work, during the early part of the play. Ruth Yorke strives valiantly with the role of Sadie, but she has been ill-served by the playwright.

* * *

Martin Blaine also has a difficult assignment, that of the young and idealistic school teacher who is about to marry one daughter and after her passing weds the oldest sister only to find unhappiness. The man's numbed grief, his sumbission to a domineering wife, and his final revolt are portrayed convincingly. David Morris makes a slick song writer and Harold J. Stone, Sidney Lumet, Ross Elliott, and Georgette Harvey help to provide the atmosphere of Jewish home life.

Charles K. Freeman's direction varies in effectiveness. His handling of the more melodramatic scenes was perhaps hindered by the play itself, but one feels the transitions might have been more smoothly arranged. Howard Bay's single setting is dowdy and hospitable.

'Disraeli' Revived

Louis Parker's "Disraeli" was given an effective production by the Peabody Players last night in the little Peabody Playhouse. Emery Battis did justice to the title role. Ruth Flaxman gave a refreshingly spirited performance as Clarissa, Lady Pevensey, a youthful admirer of the British Prime Minister's skill in serving the Empire. The rest of the cast was adequate. The costumes were carefully authentic; the Victorian furniture was interesting in itself, and the pace of the performance maintained the atmosphere of international tension.

There was a commendable precision about the whole thing. The curtain rose promptly at 8:30 and the intermissions were agreeably short—and filled with really pleasing music by a violin, cello and piano trio. Even the programs seemed to have been given more than ordinary care.

The familiar story of the purchase of the Suez Canal as the "life-line of Empire"—in all possible secrecy in order to avoid earlier action by Russia—was given a new interest in its relation to international developments today.

A second—and last—performance will be given tonight.

—D. M.

AMUSEMENTS

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"ONE OF THE BIGGEST SMASH HITS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS." — Time Magazine
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT Presents
The MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30 — $1.10 to $2.75

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CL. 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
DEANNA DURBIN
"It's a Date"
KAY FRANCIS • WALTER PIDGEON
PLUS 2nd FEATURE
"Viva Cisco Kid"
CESAR ROMERO • JEAN ROGERS

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann Sheridan—Jeffrey Lynn
"IT ALL CAME TRUE"
George Brent—Ida Miranda
"ADVENTURE IN DIAMONDS"

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560
ROYAL CANADIAN POLICE • FILMING NORTHWEST PASSAGE
2½ HR. PROGRAM
2 CARTOONS • MOROCCO • ALASKA

BOSTON (STAGE)

Tonight 8:30 -- Tom'w 2:30 and 8:30
BALLET RUSSE
de Monte Carlo
All Tickets at OPERA HOUSE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
April 15, 16, 17
Cary Grant—Rosalind Russell
"HIS GIRL FRIDAY"
Pat O'Brien—Roland Young
"NIGHT OF NIGHTS"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Prevous day's sales	1,505,860
1940 volume to date	62,656,488
1939 volume to date	78,550,577

War Stocks Lead Rise In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—War stocks worked through a barrage of profit-taking today and later advanced as much as two points, carrying most of the market to higher ground.

There were some early rises which melted in the heat of noonday trading and a long period of indecisiveness followed, to be broken toward the close by a burst of buying orders. Trades approximated 900,000 shares.

Every section of activity was colored by the struggle in Norway, traders basing their judgment almost exclusively on predictions as to whether German or Allied might would prevail in the strategic conflict.

Steels, aircrafts, coppers and papers, consequently, received the lion's share of attention.

Leading the parade of gainers were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Yellow Truck, Glenn Martin, Lockheed, Anaconda, American Can, Dow Chemical, du Pont, New York Shipbuilding, Phelps Dodge, Patino Mines, Union Bag & Paper, and International Paper. The last three reached new highs for the year.

Eastern Air Lines slipped more than two points on the announcement of a proposed offering of new common stock. Aiding the coppers was the prediction of improved earnings for Anaconda Copper Mining Co., by Cornelius F. Kelley, President.

Foreign Bonds Drop

Domestic bonds held a steady course with fractional rises in the majority today but further pressure weakened most foreign dollar obligations 1 to 3 or more points.

Beginning the final hour there was little comeback in the depressed dollar obligations, although offerings continued small.

Norwegian loans were weakest in the foreign group, with declines recorded by the 6s of '43, 4½s of '56 and 4s of '63. Also retreating were Copenhagen 5s, Denmark 4½s, and Finland 6s.

Up slightly were Anaconda copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, Standard Oil (New Jersey) 2¾s, Commonwealth Edison Convertible 3½s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. Backward were Santa Fe 4s of '95 and Illinois Central 4¾s.

United States Governments, in scattered dealings, leaned lower.

Class 1 Railroads Operating Revenue Increases in March

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 88 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $264,577,347 in March compared with $255,750,057 in March, 1939, and $363,708,144 in March, 1930.

The association said the reported railroads represent 81.2 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

Freight revenues of the 88 carriers in March amounted to $215,-963,075, compared with $208,972,-504 in March, 1939 and $280,595,-092 in March, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $26,-517,204, compared with $25,006,-680 in March, 1939 and $49,673,-475 in March, 1930.

Goodrich Sales Up; Profit Margin Less

NEW YORK (AP)—First quarter sales of the B. F. Goodrich Co. showed a small gain over last year, but profit margins are narrower than in recent years, John L. Collyer, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Regarding crude rubber supplies, Mr. Collyer said he believed the company would have no trouble in covering its requirements. Domestic reserve supplies, plus the amount afloat, he pointed out, average about three months' supply for Goodrich and the industry as a whole.

He also called attention to the government's recent barter arrangement which makes available an additional 87,000 tons of rubber, a supply good for six to eight weeks.

March Department Store Sales Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of reporting department stores in the New York Federal Reserve District rose 0.7 per cent in March over that month in 1939, the reserve bank announced.

Some individual cities and sections showed wide gains, however, and only a few posted declines. Niagara Falls with a jump of 31.9 per cent over a year ago paced the gainers with Westchester and Stamford second, up 17.8 per cent. The next largest increase was 12.3 per cent at Bridgeport.

Germany Announces Dawes Loan Interest April 15

BERLIN (AP)—Germany announced that Dawes loan interest coupons due April 15 and stamped "U. S. A. Domicile October 1st, 1935" will be bought up as usual either at J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or the American agents of the Hamburg-American Line.

Its announcement said they would be bought up on the date due and thereafter at a rate of $25 for face value of $35.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69	69	69	Apr16
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	3	50½	49	49	Apr16
9	7⅛	Adams Express	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	25⅛	25	25	Apr16
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	9	49¾	48½	49¾	+1⅜
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	4	¾	¾	¾	Apr16
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	⅞	1⅛	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10	10	10	— ½
14⅜	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
1⅛	13⅜	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr16
24⅜	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	23	23⅜	22¾	23⅜	+ ¾
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	180	179	180	+1
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 8
15	13½	Allied Mills	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	19	8½	8¼	8¼	
69½	53¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	70	70	70	Apr15
41⅞	34½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	13	34¾	34½	34½	
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16½	16½	16½	Apr16
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	1	19	19	19	Apr16
75	41¾	Am Airlines	25	74	70⅜	70⅜	—2⅞
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
45⅜	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	41½	40½	40½	Apr16
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115¾	115	115¾	+1
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	174½	174½	174½	Apr16
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	35	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¾
43¾	38½	Am Car pf	4	42	42	43	+ ½
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
110	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	110	110	110	Apr16
138	13.	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	+1½
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr16
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	22	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	21	21	21	— ¼
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	7	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr16
413⅛	287⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	37	41½	39½	41½	+1
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	15	6⅛	6	6	+ ¼
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	Apr16
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	7	64¾	64¼	64¾	+ ¾
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	31	30½	31	
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	2	19¾	19½	19½	+ ½
61½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	9	60¼	60	60	+ ⅜
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	8	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr16
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	Apr16
25	22	Am Metal (¾e)	20	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	6	56½	56	56	— ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	6	47	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	30	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	12	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68	68	68	— ½
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10½	10½	10½	
54	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	12	51½	51	51	— ⅜
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	147	147	147	Apr15
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65	65	65	Apr15
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	12	28⅜	28¼	28½	+ ½
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	6	21½	20½	21½	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	14	173½	173	173⅛	+ ⅛
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	89	89	89	
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	91½	91	91	— ¼
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	+1
5¾	4⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	15	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Apr16
10½	7	Am Woolen	10	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	Apr16
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	26	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	103	31½	29⅞	30¾	+1
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	6	20½	20¼	20½	— ½
24½	13½	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr15
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34	34	34	Apr16
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Armour Ill	38	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
59⅝	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	6	58¾	57¾	58¼	— ¼
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ½
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
78	74¾	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	Apr16
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	5	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ¼
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	56	56	56	Apr16
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	5	17¼	17	17	
19¾	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
19⅞	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	2	19½	19½	19½	+1
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
110	107⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	Apr13
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	75	75	75	Apr 9
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Apr13
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	11	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr16
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	62	8¼	8	8	
		B					
18	14	Bald Locomot	13	15⅜	15¼	15½	+ ¼
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	8	5	5	5	— ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	— ¼
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Apr15
13⅜	10¾	BarnsdallO.(.15e)	19	11⅝	11½	11⅝	Apr16
35½	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	17	36¾	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	25	35⅜	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Apr 9
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.20e)	2	9½	9½	9½	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
26⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	27	35	34⅜	34¾	
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Apr13
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	37¼	37¼	37¼	Apr16
83⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	64	80¾	79⅛	80	+ ⅞
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	124	123⅜	123⅜	— ⅜
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	26	26	26	—1
22½	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	19¾	19½	19¾	
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
28⅜	19½	Boeing Airplane	43	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
27¾	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	4	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
28¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	21	24	23½	23½	— ¼
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¾e)	21	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅝
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	4	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ¼
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	25	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	19⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	9	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
53⅜	51	Bristol M (2.40)		52½	52½	52½	Apr16
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	Apr16
24½	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	17	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	99	98	98	—2
63¼	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	62¼	62	62¼	— ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
36⅜	35	Brown Sh(⅜e)		36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Apr16
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	Apr16
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	31	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	15	30¼	29¼	30	+ ½
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ¾
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
12½	10⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr11
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	26	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	30	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ¼
23½	16½	Can Dry	17	21⅜	21	21	
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	10	5½	5¼	5¼	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	39	39	Apr16
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr16
28	23	Carpent (½e)	9	27½	26⅜	27½	Apr15
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	8	3	3	3	Apr 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	8	51½	50½	51½	+1
34⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	36	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	18	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
25½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	18	25½	25	25½	+ ½
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr16
10½	6¾	Cent Violetta S	8	10⅜	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	6	6	6	Apr16
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	23	37¼	37	37¼	— ¼
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
28¾	21	Cham P&F(1.15e)	18	29½	27	29½	+2¾
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	25	25	25	Apr16
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	28	40	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10
47⅛	41¼	Ches Corp	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	6	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr16
2⅛	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Apr16
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	7	15½	15½	15½	
6⅜	4⅜	Childs Co	4	6¼	6	6	Apr16
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	31	87⅜	86½	86¾	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr16
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Apr13
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	12	39½	38½	39½	+1¼
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	4	40	38¾	40	+1
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	2	38½	38¼	38½	+1¼
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	10	42¾	41⅞	42½	+ ⅜
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ¾
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Apr16
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	*22	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ¼
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	2	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20¾	20	20	Apr16
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	4	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	Apr16
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	35	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	92	92	92	
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20⅞	20½	20⅞	Apr16
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	96	96	96	Apr16
48	45	Comi Credit (.4)	3	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	3	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
56	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	— ¼
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¾)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅜	13	Comi Solvents	17	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
1½	1	Com'th & South	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	62½	Com & Sou pf(3)	10	66¾	65½	66½	+ ½
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	42	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ¼
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¾e)	3	23	22½	22½	Apr16
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	18	31	30¼	30⅜	+ ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	42	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	30	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
110½	107	Con Ed pf (5)	2	108	108	108	+ ½
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
10	8½	Cons F pf (1¼k)	1	9	9	9	Apr16
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr15
4⅜	3½	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Apr15
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	—1
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Apr16
18¼	14⅝	Container (¼e)	16	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	13½	13½	13½	
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
97½	91½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¼
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	15	48½	48	48½	+ ½
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¾
41¼	36½	El Paso Nat G(2)	4	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ½
46	42	Endi-John (3)	4	45½	45½	45½	Apr16
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	5	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅞
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	85	85	85	Apr12
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	94⅛	94	94⅛	+ ⅜
⅞	⅞	Equit Off Bldg	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅜	2¼	Erie 1 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5	4	Eureka V Clean	1	4	4	4	Apr12
10⅞	8⅛	Evans Products	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
31¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Three Experts Ask Rewriting Of Trust Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate banking subcommittee witness urged that proposed legislation to regulate investment trusts be sent back to the Securities Commission, where it originated, for redrafting in collaboration with members of the industry.

Asserting that the industry desired enactment of regulatory legislation, Paul Cabot, President of the State Street Investment Corporation of Boston, suggested that the committee outline the broad principles it wished to have incorporated in the bill and then let the SEC and representatives of the industry chosen by the committee work out details.

Hit "Red Tape"

Mr. Cabot and Mahlon E. Traylor, President of the Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., of Boston, testified as members of the "open-end" section of the industry. In open-end investment trusts shareholders have a contractual right to withdraw the proportionate value of their investment at any time.

Both witnesses criticized primarily what they said were too broad discretionary powers which the pending legislation would grant to the SEC.

Mr. Traylor said the bill would subject the business to "objectionable censorship, red tape and bureaucratic control, much of which is mere duplication of procedure already required."

"Moreover," he asserted, "the discretionary powers and delegations of legislative authority given to the Securities Commission are dangerously broad. If the bill is passed in its present form, Congress will be giving the SEC carte blanche to regulate the investment trust industry in virtually any way it sees fit."

Mr. Cabot suggested that the best remedies for abuses in the industry were "publicity and education."

Cabot Makes Suggestions

He proposed, however, a number of provisions for incorporation in a regulatory measure. These included registration of investment companies and their officers, complete disclosure of matters affecting investors, adoption of "sound and, insofar as practicable, uniform" standards of accounting; adoption of standards to reduce to a practical minimum dilution of the equity position of security holders, a less drastic restriction on the right of investment trusts to issue senior securities, prohibitions against "self-dealing," "reasonable" diversification of investments, submission to shareholders for approval any changes in announced investment policy.

Mr. Cabot asserted that in some parts the pending legislation provided for unnecessary "snooping" by the SEC, and that its restrictions on directorships would make it necessary to fill boards of directors with "idle architects, musicians, doctors and the like" instead of experienced financiers.

Merrill Griswold, an investment trust official, condemned as "unsound legislation" the Securities Commission proposal and urged that the measure be rewritten into "a few simple provisions."

Mr. Griswold, Chairman of Massachusetts Investors Trust of Boston, urged the committee to study legislative enactments of Great Britain and various states as a guide to revising the measure. He named Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin as states in which "substantial progress has been made in eliminating most of the abuses to which open-end management companies (the type represented by the witness) are susceptible."

Bank and Insurance

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	39	41
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16¾	18¼
Bank of New York (14)	427	436
Bankers Trust (2)	58½	60½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84	89
Central Hanover Bank & Trust	102	105
Chase National (1.40)	34¼	36¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49¼	51¼
Commercial (.60)	200	206
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (3)	55	56
Empire Trust (.60)	11½	12½
First National (Boston) (2)	47½	49½
First National (100)	1910	1950
Guaranty Trust (12)	297	302
Irving Trust (.60)	12	13
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38½	40½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	28¾	29¾
New York Trust (5)	113	116
Public (1½)	31½	33½
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	4

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Casualty (4a)	122½	126½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31	33
American Equit. (1)	20¼	21¾
American Ins Nwk (1½a)	13	14½
American Reins (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
American Reserve (1½)	20	21½
American Surety (2½)	51	53
Automobile (1a)	35	37
Balt Amer (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	620	630
Carolina (1.30)	29½	31
City of N Y (1.20)	23	24½
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	29	30½
Contin Cas (1.20)	36	38
Fid & Dep (4)	127	128½
Firemen's Nwk (.40	9½	10½
Frank Fire (1a)	29¼	30¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	42¼	44¼
Georg Home (1.60)	26¾	28¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	45½
Globe & Rep (½)	10½	12
Globe & Rut	16	19
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	26½	28
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	83	86
Home Fire Sec	1¾	2⅞
Home Ins (1.20a)	31½	33½
Homestead (1)	18¼	19¾
Knickerbocker (½) xd	9¾	11¼
Lincoln Fire	2	2¾
Maryland Cas	1⅞	3
Mass Bond (3½)	67¼	69¼
Natl Fire (2)	56½	58½
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Amst Cas (¾)	17	18¼
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	48	50
NY Fire (.80)	16	17½
Nor East Ins	3¼	4¼
Nor River (1)	25½	27
Phoenix (2a)	80½	84½
Prov Wash (1a)	36	38
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
Revere (P In (1.20a)	25½	26¾
Rh Isl Ins	3½	5
St Paul Fire (8)	247	254
Springfield (4½a)	120½	124½
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	460	470
US Pid&G (1)	22	23½
USFire (2)	50¾	52¾
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

(a)—also extra or extras, (g)—declared or paid so far this year, (e)—paid last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	101.5	101.5	101.5
2 3¼s '45-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
3 3¼s '6-44	110.16	110.15	110.15
1 3¼s '46-44	110.12	110.12	110.12
4 4s '54-44	114.28	114.25	114.28
1 2s '47	105.11	105.11	105.11
4 3¼s '52-49	112.14	112.14	112.14
45 2½s '53-49	106.2	106.2	106.2
5 2¾s '54-51	108.1	108.1	108.1
49 3s '55-51	111.2	111.1	111.1
2 2¼s '53-51	103.28	103.27	103.28
3 2⅞s '60-55	108.11	108.11	108.11

Home Owners Loan

5 1½s '47-45	101.30	101.30	101.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
11 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44½	44⅛	44⅛
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
46 Am & For Pow 5s 2030	66½	66½	66½
32 Am T&T 5½s '43	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Am T&T 3⅛s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
16 Am T&T 3⅛s '61	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜
11 AT&SF 4½s '48	104	104	104
2 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	109	109	109
4 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	72	72	72
6 B&O '95 st A	26½	26¾	26¾
6 B&O '95 st C	30¼	30¼	30¼
11 B&O 2000 st D	26½	26¼	26½
36 KB&O cv '60 st	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
29 B&O 1st 4s '48	67½	67	67
3 B&O PLE&WV 4s'51 st	56½	56½	56½
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
15 Beth Stl 2½s '52	110⅛	110½	110½
20 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104⅜	104½	104⅝
82 Boston&Me 5s '67	46¼	45½	45½
27 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	45	44¼	45
1 Bost&Me 4½s '61	45⅞	45⅝	45⅜
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Boston&Me 5s '55 St	45½	45½	45½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110⅛	110	110⅛
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102½	102¼	102¼
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
BkQn C&Sb vn 5s'41ct	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
3 Bk Qn C&Sb 1st5s'41ct	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
3 Bkly UnE1st 5s '50	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91	91	91
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	115	115	115
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97	98½	97
3 Buf R&P '57 st	38	38	38
5 Bush Term 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	58	58¼	58¼
45 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Jly	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Can Nat 5s 62 Oct	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
1 CanNat Ry 4¾s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 CanNat Ry 4½s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98¼	98⅜	98¼
11 Can Nor 6½s 46	109¼	109	109
6 Can Pac 5s 44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 54	82	82	82
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	84½	84½	84½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	75	75	75
37 Can Pac 4s perp	63½	63	63½
3 Caro & C O 6s 52	108	108	108
3 Carriers & Gen 5s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	87	87	87
1 Can of Ga cn 5s 45	6½	6½	6½
2 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	62	62	62
2 Can RR NJ 4s 87	16½	16½	16½
2 Can RR NJ 4s 87	14¾	14¾	14¾
20 C&O 3½s 96D	99½	99⅜	99½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	88	88	88
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	81½	81½	81½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Chi-&-E Ill 5s 51	16	16	16
1 Chi-&-Erie 5s 82	92¾	92¾	92¾
23 Chic Gt West 4s 59	28⅞	28¾	28¾
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	60½	60½	60½
7 Chi I & L 6s 47	19½	19½	19½
7 CM&P Pac 5s 75	6¾	6½	6¾
18 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 CMSP 4½s 89C	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18½	18½	18½
7 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	17	17	17
9 C R I ⅜ P rfg 4s34	7¼	7	7¼
6 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	49¾	50
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	63½	63½	63½
7 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48	47½	47½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	65	65	65
14 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86	86	86
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	69	69	69
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	111	111	111
52 Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	129¾	129¼	129⅝
10 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109½	109½	109½
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Consum P 1st 3¼s '69	109	109	109
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107½	107⅛	107½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
5 Crown Cork 4½s '48	104½	104	104
4 Crown Cork 4s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	56½	56½
1 D & R G 4s '36	9	9	9
3 D & R G West 5s '78	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Duluth SS & A 5s '37	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	16½	16	16½
48 Erie rfg 5s '75	16½	16	16½
21 Erie 1st 4s '96	62¾	62½	62¾
13 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27	26½	27
10 Erie cv 4s '53 A	25	24¾	25
12 Erie cv 4s '53 B	25	24½	25
13 Erie Gene 6s '57	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	54½	54	54½
19 Francis Sug 5½s '55	55½	55½	55½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¼	105	105¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99½	99½	99½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108½	108½	108½
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 C	102¼	102	102
13 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	67	67	67
1 Housatonic 5s '37	54½	54½	54½
11 HoustNOilTex4½s'54	100	99¾	99¾
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	47¾	47¾
1 HudsMan inc 5s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	112	111⅞	112
5 Ill Cen 3½s'52	43	43	43
11 Ill Cen 4s '54	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen 5s	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	60	60	60
18 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105	105	105
3 Inland Stl 3s '61	105.17	105.17	105.17
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73¾	73⅞	73⅞
8 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	77½	77½	77½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12½	12½	12½
9 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	68	67½	67½
26 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	73¾	72½	72¾
63 Int Paper 6s '55	100⅜	100	100¼
18 Int Paper 5½s '47	103½	103¼	103½
27 Int T&T 4½s'52	36	35¼	35¼
34 Int T&T 5s '55	39½	38¾	38¾
5 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	36	36	36
1 K C Sou 5s '50	67	67	67
6 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
3 Kans G&E 4½s'80	102	102	102
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104⅞	104⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	49	49	49
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	38	38	38
3 Leh & NY 4s'45	34½	34½	34½
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55⅞	55	55
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15	14⅞	15
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd reg	14	14	14
11 LehValH½s 2003asd	14	13½	13¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	13½	13	13½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	103½	103½	103½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	126⅝	126⅜	126⅝
4 Loews 3½s '46	104	104	104
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Lou&N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
1 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	76½	76½	76½
10 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	95	83⅞	94
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104	103⅞	104
1 MSP&SSM en 4s 38	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15⅜	15¼	15¼
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
5 Mob & O 4½s 38	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
13 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¼	110	110
28 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	35	35	35
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31	31	31
9 Mor&EssexU½s2000	41¾	41½	41¾
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
6 Nassau El 4s 51	100½	99¾	100½
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106½	106½	106½
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103¼
6 N Gt Nor 5s 83	75	75	75
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	103½	103½	103½
1 N Orl 4s 53	68½	68½	68½
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58½	58½
32 NYC 4½s 2013A	52¾	52¾	52½
2 NYC 4s 98	60	60	60
15 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77¼	77⅛	77¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	65	65	65
1 NYCn&StL 4½s 78	56½	56	56½
1 NY Conn RR 5s 53	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 NY Dock cv 5s 47	53¾	53	53¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
4 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	22½	22¼	22¼
5 NYNH&H clt-6s 40	36½	36¼	36½
1 NYNH&H 4½s 67	21½	21½	21½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	19½	19⅜	19⅜
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
12 NY Steam 3½s 63	106½	106⅜	106⅜
7 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	28	27⅞	28
1 NY Tel 3s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12 Norf Sou 5s 61A	17	16½	16½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Norf & W 4s 96	125	125	125
7 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	107	107	107
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s67	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	105	105	105
6 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	112	111⅞	111⅞
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	78½	78½	78½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Panhandle EPL 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106⅝	106½	106⅝
4 Pen-Dix 6s 41 A	97½	97	97
4 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108¾	108½	108½
16 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109	108¾	108¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pen RR 4½s deb	89	88½	89
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98	98	98
7 Pen RR 3¼s 52	85	84¾	85
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
41 Philps Didge 3½s 52	111⅝	110⅞	110¾
11 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12	12
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37	7½	7½	7½
7 Phillips Pet 2s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 PCC & S L 4½s '42B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	51½	51½	51½
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	51½	51½	51½
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74½	73½	74½
12 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	82¾	82	82¾
10 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	83	83	83
24 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23½	23⅜	23½
1 PubSvcE&G3s2037	222¼	222¼	222¼
3 PubSvcNoIll3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	68	68	68
1 Readg 4s '97 A	56	56	56
1 RemRand4¼s'56ww	101⅜	101½	101½
3 RemRand4¼s'56xw	100½	100½	100½
3 RepublicSteel5½s'54	108⅝	108⅜	108½
1 Republic Steel4½s'61	97¼	97¼	97¼
8 RepublicSteel4½s'56	98	98	98
3 RevereCop&B4¼s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 RioGrWest4s'39	33	33	33
11 RioGrWcl4s'49	11⅜	11½	11½
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 StLPeo&NW5s'48	24	24	24
1 St L S F 5s '50 B	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
7 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12½	12½
10 StLSF4½s'78ct st	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	12⅞	12¾	12¾
2 St L S W 5s '52	20½	20	20½
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	65	65	65
98	98	98	
10 SA&A Pass 4s '43	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Schulco 6½s '46	31½	31½	31½
1 Schulco 6½s'46B st	45½	45½	45½
20 Sea A L 6s '45	6	6	6
4 Sea AL 4s '50 st	13½	13½	13½
10 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
67 Shell Un 2½s '54	96⅝	96¾	96¼
1 Simmons-Bd 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
18 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	100½	100¼	100½
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	45½	45½	45½
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	44⅜	44¼	44⅜
16 So Pac 4½s '69	44½	44⅜	44½
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59¼	59¼	59¼
2 So Pac clt 4s '49	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
10 So Pac 3¾s '46	51⅛	51	51
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48½	48½	48½
5 South Ry 6½s '56	80¼	80	80
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	75½	75¼	75¼
25 South Ry gen 4s '56	57⅜	56¾	57⅜
1 So Ry 4s St L '51	69	69	69
2 SWBellTel 2½s '64	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
30 StandOilNJ 2¾s '53	104⅝	104½	104½
8 T RR A St L 4s '53	110½	110¼	110½
3 TexCorp 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 TexCorp 3s '59	106	106	106
3 Third Ave 5s '37	100½	100½	100½
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	23½	23½	23½
6 Third Ave 4s '60	60½	60½	60½
4 TideWatAsO3½s '52	106	106	106
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107½	107⅛	107½
20 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
5 Un Pac 3½s '7 1	97½	97½	97½
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	88	87⅝	88
16 US Steel 3¼s '48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	103⅜	103½	103½
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108⅛	108	108
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15 Warner Bros 6s '48	89⅜	89½	89½
2 West Pen P 5s '68 E	117¼	117¼	117¼
5 West Shore 4s 2361	48⅛	48	48⅛
15 West Va P&Pap 3s'54	102	102	102
4 Westch Lt 3½s'67	109⅜	108⅞	109⅜
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 Westn Md 4s '52	83½	83½	83½
5 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17½	17½	17½
4 Western Un 5s '51	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
8 Western Un 5s '60	69⅛	69	69
9 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
6 Wis Cen 4s '49	23¼	23⅛	23¼
5 Youngs S&T 4s '61	105⅜	105¼	105¼
13 Young S&T cv 4s '48	106	105¾	106

Foreign Bonds

10 Antwerp 5s '58	65	65	65
12 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	85	84¾	85
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84⅞	84⅝	84⅜
19 Argentine 4½s'48	96¼	96	96
10 Australia 5s '55	76¼	76	76¼
11 Australia 4½s '56	71	70⅛	70¼
21 Belgium

U.S. Sells $344,000,000 Abroad Last Month; Aircraft a Leader

Chains Seen No Bane Of Small Stores

WASHINGTON (AP)—The owner of a small chain of retail grocery stores in Kentucky told a House Ways and Means Subcommittee that any independent merchant could compete successfully with chains "if he attends to his own business, serves his customers well with good quality merchandise at reasonable and fair prices."

Opposing the Patman bill to tax interstate chains, Lewis W. Cole, Louisville, Ky., owner of the Seiden Stores, said his 32 units, all located in Kentucky and most of them in Louisville, operated in competition with the nation's two largest retail grocery chains "and still manage to do very well."

Lack of Experience

The large mortality among independent food merchants was not the fault of the chain stores, said Mr. Cole, but was attributable to lack of experience or business acumen.

"The individual merchant," he said, "cannot make a success of his business if he spends his time trying to find legislative panaceas for his own shortcomings, or if he is depending upon legislation to meet his competitive problem."

The measure was opposed also by Frank H. Brown, manager of the Vermont Maple Co-operative, Inc., of Essex Junction, Vt., and by Walter S. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, representing the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Brown, whose co-operative is an organization of Vermont farmers, said the chain store "comes nearer being the answer to our marketing problem than any other kind of distribution."

The co-operative now handles potatoes, cabbages and various other products of its members in addition to maple syrup and sugar, he said, and by dealing directly with chain stores operating in Vermont has been able to eliminate a large proportion of marketing costs, increasing the farmers' net revenue.

Need Chain Stores

"The chain stores' co-operation with us in our marketing is one of the main reasons why we've been able to make our co-operative go," he said.

"Put our chain customers out of business and you put us out of business. If we had to peddle out our syrup to hundreds of small buyers, a case here and a case there, instead of being able to deal with a few customers who pay us right on the nail, our costs to market this syrup would be so high that we just wouldn't be able, as we say in Vermont, ever to sugar off."

Mr. Schmidt said chain stores had improved the appearance and added to the value of business property wherever they had located, and that their elimination would mean a decrease of at least 25 per cent in property value in metropolitan business districts.

"We believe," he said, "that this bill, instead of contributing to human values, would destroy human values in many directions. Certainly it would destroy important economic values."

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Electric Equipment Prospects Declared Good First Half 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Domestic and foreign news broadcasts are helping to sustain demand for radios at levels well above previous year figures, electrical appliances are moving well, and selling prices, except in refrigerators, are satisfactory, according to a statement by Standard Statistics Company following a survey of the electrical equipment field.

Industry operating prospects are favorable, continues the report, especially in the industrial and heavy equipment divisions, where large backlogs of orders have accumulated. The leading companies should realize profits in the first half well above those of a year earlier. Certain radio, appliance, industrial equipment, and specialty manufacturers should also report wide first half gains, but the earnings prospects of refrigerator producers, as a group, are not promising.

Heavy Backlog

Backlogs of electrical equipment orders, mainly covering heavy types, are close to the high level of early 1937. This means that manufacturing operations on the part of the major producers will be sustained at the satisfactory fourth quarter rate through the next six months, assuming an absence of cancellations and delivery date postponements.

Orders are being received at a satisfactory rate, although well below that of November or January, and they are being aided by placements from the Government in furtherance of PWA projects and Navy building plans.

It is therefore probable that production of heavy electrical equipment can be carefully scheduled over the next few months, permitting operating economies and a level of profits well above that of early 1939 and possibly approximating fourth quarter, 1939, figures.

Following a somewhat less satisfactory showing in January than was expected, factory shipments of electrical appliances are now gaining momentum. A lull in dealer demand is normal during the first 45 days of the year, while a rise is usual in late February and March, in anticipation of larger sales to consumers in April and May.

The reduction, averaging 20 per cent, in refrigerator prices in January, initiated by Kelvinator and participated in by all other producers undoubtedly was a factor in postponing the placement of dealer orders, pending a stabilization of prices and assurance that the movement would not be extended or spread to other appliances.

Price Cut Necessary

This reduction in refrigerator list prices continued the downtrend of recent years. As the higher income market was exploited, lower prices became necessary in order to broaden the market. Moreover, the latest drop in prices was in part a late adjustment of the list prices to near the actual selling levels, for the granting of unofficial allowances to buyers had become the rule rather than the exception.

Because of initial enthusiasm for the new 1940 models, the current high level of consumer purchasing power, and the lower selling prices, refrigerator sales in the next few months are expected to be well above comparable 1939 figures. Second half comparisons, however, may be less favorable because of the large sales of the second half of 1939 and the possibility that the industry will not be able to maintain the recent sales pace.

The proportion of original equipment sales is decreasing, because of the increasing degree of saturation of the market. Replacements will account for a gradually larger part of total sales, but at present they are about 25 per cent.

The effect on profits of lower selling prices can be offset only by larger sales, while the latter cannot be maintained without the aid of expensive selling efforts and a possible further reduction in prices, in order to expand the market to lower income groups.

Profits will suffer until some of the less efficient producers and distributors are forced out of the business and prices become relatively stabilized as in other appliance fields.

Demand for washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radios, toasters, and other appliances should continue at satisfactory levels over the next few months. Selling prices are adequate, and profit margins should be well maintained Most manufacturers, especially those favored by special patent situations, are in position to realize first half profits larger than a year earlier.

Influence of the War

At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, the electrical equipment industry was in its childhood. As measured by salaries and wages paid, it was less than one-fifth its present stature. By 1919, however, the value of output and wages and salaries paid had trebled, in part because of war influences and in part as a result of the natural growth of this then relatively new industry.

Since the close of the World War, the electrical equipment industry has almost doubled in size, and the type of equipment manufactured has changed substantially. Hence, it would not be reasonable to assume that the current war will cause as large an increase in output of this now mature industry as in 1914-19.

Because of the war and the accompanying rise in general industrial activity during late 1939, demand for heavy electrical equipment from the utilities, the Navy and industry in general, increased sharply.

The initial effect of the war was a quickening in demand from the utilities so that they could prepare to supply any additional power that industry might need as a result of war orders. The United States Navy also increased its requirements, while larger orders and inquiries from industry in general accompanied an increase in output and a speeding up of plants, in part to handle orders for war materials expected from the belligerents.

Demand for Large Items

Many of the utility and Navy orders cover large items such as turbines, generators, and heavy motors, which require a considerable time for manufacture, sometimes up to 18 months. Complete delivery of this equipment is improbable before 1941, and with additional orders to be placed, a high rate of operations in the heavy equipment division of the industry is probable well into 1941 and possibly beyond.

Mainly because of war requirements, domestic and foreign demand for machine tools has soared. This has caused sharply increased sales of medium duty electric motors and controller equipment used in the operation of machine tools.

Rising consumer incomes, in part an outgrowth of the normal rise of business activity and in part a reflection of war-stimulated increases, will naturally continue to cause greater demand for household appliances and other consumer goods items. The probable influence of the war upon indirect exports is expected to be moderately favorable.

U. S. Exports In March Have 30 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Exports in March of $344,000,000, based on preliminary figures, are 30 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1939, according to the Department of Commerce. In volume they were about one-fifth larger than a year ago. The dollar figures compare with $338,000,000 in February, a 2 per cent rise.

The increase of 2 per cent in March over February represented, however, less than the usual advance, the department said. Exports in March of last year registered a much greater expansion over the low opening months.

Machinery Has Good Jump

Exports of most commodities increased in value in March compared with February, and a few showed substantial gains. Metal-working machinery exports reached $19,000,000 in March and motor truck exports $13,700,000, each figure representing a gain of nearly $5,000,000 over the value in the preceding month.

Other exports, including tractors and construction machinery, also increased by relatively large percentages in March though by more moderate dollar amounts.

Several commodities, namely iron and steel products, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and aircraft continued to represent in March, as in other recent months, a more important proportion of total export trade than a year ago. These items showed, however, relatively moderate changes in value in March.

Aircraft exports were valued at $20,000,000 and heavy steel exports at $37,000,000, approximately the same values as in the preceding month, while petroleum and products at $30,000,000 were up slightly.

Cotton Export Decreases

Exports of raw cotton decreased in March, the second consecutive month in which this commodity showed a decline following the high shipments in January. The value of cotton exports dropped from $59,000,000 in January and $43,000,000 in February to $25,000,000 in March. The March figure represented, however, an increase of $9,000,000 over March, 1939, and an increase of $3,000,000 over March, 1938.

A number of other exports declined in March, compared with February. These included meats, lard, corn, and fruit. Each dropped to lower values than in the corresponding month of 1939.

Canada, France, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Argentina, Finland, and the Philippine Islands, in the order named, increased their purchases by the largest amounts in March. In the case of Japan and the Soviet Union the trade was off sharply in February.

Exports to a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, Belgium, China and British India, were smaller in value in March than in February, owing in part to the decline in cotton shipments.

Assoc. Gas Trustees Deny Aim to File Integration Plan

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Trustees for the Associated Gas & Electric System in the first Federal Court report on their stewardship, indicated today they do not have any intention of filing in the near future an integration plan with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

They pointed out that they disclaim all responsibility for the plan filed with the SEC under the "death sentence" clause of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act, prior to the system's going into reorganization.

Instead, the trustees said, their main efforts will be to conserve existing properties.

The system, under trusteeship, will spend in 1940 between $24,000,000 and $30,000,000 for new construction for operating properties. This compares with $17,884,757 last year, and $14,803,128 the previous year.

While in seven situations options to sell properties for a total price of $13,250,000 had been entered into by the previous management, the trustees said they did not want to encourage proposals for sale of operating properties at the present time.

Federal District Judge Vincent L. Leibell said Walter H. Pollak, trustee for the company, and Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorp, trustees for Associated Gas & Electric Corp., all of whom were appointed March 1, would receive salaries of $36,000 a year, and could apply for additional remuneration if the reorganization be accomplished expeditiously and satisfactorily.

Mathieson Alkali Works Quarter Net 39c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profit of Mathieson Alkali Works for the March quarter was placed at $364,142, equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 39 cents a common share, compared with $161,947, or 15 cents on common, in the 1939 March quarter.

"Based upon orders in hand," E. M. Allen, President, said, "we are looking forward to the next quarter for continued substantial shipments covering alkalies and a decided increase in our seasonal products which should help results in the second quarter."

Labor Executive

Acme

George M. Harrison
President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks

Drop in Railroad Workers Declared Due to Technology

WASHINGTON (AP)—A railroad labor leader told the Monopoly Committee that technological advances since 1921 had cost 622,426 railway workers their jobs.

George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who said he spoke for 1,300,000 employees of major railroads, declared labor was getting a constantly smaller share of the dollar spent for rail transportation.

"Technological advance in the railroad industry has followed the line of all American industry," he said. "It has resulted in increased efficiency in operation and financial returns, and a large volume of displaced and unemployed labor.

"There has been an unequal distribution of the results of this progress and labor is constantly receiving a lesser share of the productivity."

British-Held U. S. Bonds Ordered Sold To Provide Dollars

LONDON (AP)—The British Government has ordered holders of the following United States bonds to sell them to the Treasury in a new move to increase the supply of dollars with which to buy planes and other war materials in the United States:

Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe 4s adjustment 1995 stamped bearer, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe 4s adjustment 1995 stamped registered, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe 4s adjustment 1995 unstamped bearer, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe 4s adjustment 1996 unstamped registered, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe 4s general mortgage gold bonds 1995 bearer, Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe 4s general mortgage gold 1995 registered.

Baltimore and Ohio first mortgage 50-year 4 per cent gold 1948, Central Pacific Railway first refunding 4s 1949 registered, Central Pacific Railway first refunding 4s 1949 bearer, Consolidated Cities Light Power and Traction first lien 5s 1962, Republic of China 4½s external debt 1937 1977, Electric Power and Light 5s 2030.

Illinois Central 4¾s 1966, International Railways of Central America first mortgage 5s 1972, International Railways of Central America first mortgage 5s 1972 Series B, Government of Japan external loan 6½s 1954, Kansas City Southern Railway 5s 1950 bearer, Kansas City Southern Railway 5s 1950 registered, Kansas City Terminal Railway first mortgage 4s 1960, New York Central refunding 4½s Series A 2013, New York Central and Hudson River Railway refunding 4½s 2013.

Northern Pacific Railway prior lien 4s 1997 registered, Southern Railway 4s Series A 1956, Union Pacific first lien and refunding 4s 2008.

U. S. Firms Doing Business in Brazil Get Blocked Funds

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Twenty-three United States' companies doing business in Brazil received from the Banco do Brasil a payment of one-third the profits and dividends which have accrued to them in the last 28 months.

The payment, in dollars, can be transmitted to the United States, thus freeing much of the blocked funds which have accumulated here since December, 1937, when the Government suspended all payments on foreign debts and took control of foreign exchange.

The remaining two-thirds of blocked funds will be released within the next 60 days.

Informed sources said "special arrangements" had been made with Emprezas Electricas—the electric utility company operating in several Brazilian cities outside the capital. This is an affiliate of Electric Bond & Share Co.

Phelps Dodge Corp. Net Higher in First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corporation had estimated consolidated net income for the March quarter of $2,412,000, or 48 cents a share, Louis S. Cates, President, told stockholders. At the annual meeting last year the first quarter earnings were estimated as equal to 42 cents a share. Both estimates were after depreciation but before depletion.

Mr. Cates said he was reluctant to express an opinion as to the company's business prospects this year, because of "present economic conditions."

Gimbel's Sales Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Gimbel Brothers, Inc., is holding at about last year's levels despite unsatisfactory New York area retail sales, Bernard F. Gimbel, President, told stockholders. He said he was optimistic regarding the immediate outlook but would not venture a prediction on long-term business prospects.

Canada Dollar Discount Seen As Excessive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The value of the Canadian dollar in the United States at its present discount is incompatible with the strength of the current Canadian monetary position, and is due apparently to the typical apprehensive attitude which always arises towards a debtor nation in a period of shock or crisis, according to Courtland Elliott, economist of A. E. Ames & Co., Inc., New York, in an article published by the firm and entitled "The Canadian Dollar and Capital Movements."

"The discount is difficult to explain by any immediate or prospective changes in the current balance, by any weakness in the underlying Canadian international financial position or even in the longer term by any prospective unfavorable capital movements," the study declared. "Never before has the Canadian dollar been under par in the United States when Canada's current balance of international payments was favorable and gave promise of becoming more so, as it does today."

Developing Since 1931

The current balance of Canada's international payments has been developing on a highly favorable basis since 1931, with Canada retiring more foreign liabilities than she assumed in each year since then, according to the survey.

"Canada's aggregate net current credit balance from 1931 to 1939 was $1,092 millions, new security issues abroad were $1,094 millions, and net security sales abroad were approximately $175 millions, a total of $2,361 millions," continued the A. E. Ames study. Canada used these funds to retire about $1,746 millions of outstanding securities payable in foreign currencies and to permit the repatriation of a net amount of about $570 millions of foreign capital hitherto held in Canada. In a word, Canada used her surplus to reduce her net indebtedness abroad.

"From the recent movements of merchandise and securities balances it will be noted that the credits on both accounts continue highly favorable. Wartime conditions should not produce and embarrassing obstacles to the maintenance of Canada's strong position.

"Notwithstanding Canada's favorable current balance and the improvement in her external debt position, it seems logical to believe that the depreciation of the Canadian dollar at the outbreak of the war mirrored foreigners' knowledge that Canada would be unable to undertake any important new borrowing abroad to supplement her supply of foreign funds," the firm continued.

Usual Factors Not Present

"It is interesting to note that virtually none of the usual factors, such as falling export trade, falling commodity prices, rising interest rates and other evidences of strain was present. Any widespread demand for Canadian dollars for tourist needs of security purchases would quickly lower the unofficial discount to the official level, though in the meantime it remains sensitive and sympathetic to free market movements of the pound sterling which is subject to a different economic background and exchange control technique."

In conclusion, the Ames study said, "In spite of the current discount on the Canadian dollar, Canada enters the war years in a relatively strong external financial position."

Rise in Pure Oil Earnings Indicated

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Henry M. Dawes, President of the Pure Oil Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting here that materially greater earnings were in prospect for the company this year.

Although first quarter profit cannot yet be estimated accurately, the favorable trend of the last quarter of 1939 seems to be continuing, he said. Comparison with the 1939 first quarter earnings will probably show so great an increase, he said, that it might be misleading because of extraordinary burdens assimilated in the 1939 period.

Mr. Dawes said the company has drilled a well in Marshall County, Okla., which definitely indicates that it has discovered a new field. He said this well is in the center of a block of leases of approximately 20,000 acres all owned by Pure Oil, except a half interest in one 200-acre lease. In its unfurnished state the well has produced over a 14-hour period at the rate of 4,000 barrels daily.

Frank Tells Lodge SEC To Weigh Exchange Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—A promise by the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate a ruling by the New York Stock Exchange, intended to limit trading by its members in other exchanges, was held today by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts.

Jerome Frank, Chairman of the SEC, advised Senator Lodge the inquiry would seek to determine whether the New York order would interfere "with the natural flow of business through the many other exchanges of the country."

A possibility that new legislation might be recommended also was hinted by Mr. Frank when he told Massachusetts' junior Senator that the SEC law was not now "sufficiently clear regarding authority to proceed to take formal action."

Stocks of Copper Increase in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of refined copper increased 14,402 tons during March, to 159,795 tons from 145,393 in February, the Copper Institute said.

Total use of domestic copper, including deliveries to foreign customers, decreased to 71,893 tons from 72,809, a drop of 916 tons.

Refined output in March totaled 86,295 tons, against 82,761 in February, up 3,534 tons.

Total U. S. production (made up of primary, custom smelter and secondary output) increased 9,321 tons to 85,466 from 76,145.

Florence Stove Co. Stock Offered and Purchased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A group of security dealers headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers offered publicly April 16 by means of a prospectus, 40,000 shares of common stock of Florence Stove Company at $36⅝ per share.

It was announced that before the close of business, security dealers had purchased the entire offering. The shares have previously been outstanding and held by Sears, Roebuck & Co., which continues its holding of 105,625 additional shares.

The capitalization of Florence Stove Company consists entirely of 341,471 shares of common stock.

The reported earnings of Florence Stove Company for 1939 showed an increase over those of the previous year and amounted to $1,233,475, equivalent to approximately $3.61 per share of common stock. For 1938, net earnings were reported at $876,833, equivalent to approximately $2.57 per share of common stock. Last year's sales totaled $11,924,647, against $9,879,119 in 1938, an increase of approximately 21 per cent. Dividends were paid last year at the rate of $3 per share.

Du Pont Quarter Net Is Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported net income for the March quarter of $2.04 a share on common stock. (This indicates net earnings for the quarter of about $24,382,740.)

This compared with $30,420,420, or $2.58 a share, in the preceding quarter and $19,075,376, or $1.55 a share, in the March quarter last year.

Socony-Vacuum Increases Winter Fuel Oil Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., has announced fuel oil price schedules for Winter, which show substantial increases over the current season list. At 7.7 cents a gallon, the new maximum retail prices for No. 2 heating oil compares with a price of 6.75 cents last year, while the barge top price of 5.8 cents compares with a 4⅝ cents 1939 price.

The company is not planning to post any top prices for kerosene. In announcing the new prices, the company pointed out that for a time it thought abandonment of maximum prices for fuel oil might be necessary, because of unsettled conditions. It was decided, however, to establish a maximum for the coming year, even though the price may not actually reach that level.

Celotex Loss Mounts

CHICAGO (AP)—Celotex Corporation reported a loss of $194,865 in the quarter ended Jan. 31 compared with a loss of $12,136 the corresponding period a year ago. Sales totaled $2,566,026 compared with $2,172,628 the quarter ending Jan. 31 last year. The company makes insulation products and building materials.

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Alvord Bros., Realtors
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Massachusetts
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1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 8326

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N. Y. C., 155 East 93d Street—Would you like cool, attractively furnished penthouse apartment in New York this summer? Cross ventilation all 4 rooms, fireplace, 2 baths, terrace on 4 sides; excellent opportunity at $175; available immediately until October. East Penthouse. (Tel. ATwater 9-5290).

N. Y. C., 144 W. 86th St.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 6 light outside rooms, 3 baths; $87. 7-1083. Write Box B-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 19 E. 56th St.—Attractively furnished 1-room studio apt.; quiet, ideal for summer; piano, fireplace; references. L. RUSSELL.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Three-room apt., heated, air-conditioned; quiet neighborhood. 17 Summit St., MRS. FRANCIS.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 155 East 93d Street—Would you like cool, attractively furnished penthouse apartment in New York this summer? Cross ventilation all 4 rooms, fireplace, 2 baths, terrace on 4 sides; excellent opportunity at $175; available immediately until October. East Penthouse. (Tel. ATwater 9-5290).

N. Y. C., 144 W. 86th St.—Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 6 light outside rooms, 3 baths; $87. 7-1083. Write Box B-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
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NEW JERSEY

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PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street Red Bank

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Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
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Seeds, Fertilizers and Garden Supplies
Mail and phone orders filled
Phone Ridgewood 6-0106, 6-0107
Ridgewood Hardware Co., Inc.
"The Big Store"
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Number Thirty-One Oak Street
Ridgewood 6-6178
Exclusive but not expensive custom draperies, curtains and home furnishings
Results Are Certain When You Consult a Decorator

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MARCUS
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Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
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Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
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Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
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Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
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Gladden Every Day with Flowers
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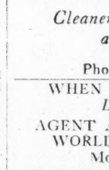
SUMMIT



JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
16 Maple Street

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
FURS
Cleaned Glazed and Stored Repaired Remodelled
37 UNION PL. SUM. 6-2122-23

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call-for and Deliver Service
Summit 6-4046 Morr. and Springfield Aves.
Now Featuring
HIGHEST GRADE VEGETABLES *and* FRUIT
at reasonable prices
Fine Meats and Groceries
CENTRAL MARKET
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BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

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Wall Paper
Paints—Varnish—Lacquers
Enamels
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211

The
TOWN and COUNTRY *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
for Women and Misses
L. S. Tams-A. G. Van Hise, Proprietors
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Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
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Mobilgas

THE CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP
Specialist in
BETTER GRADE SHOES
For Men, Women, Children
813 BERGENLINE AVE., UNION CITY
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Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS
MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

WOOD BROOK FARMS
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Phone W. X. 2030

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An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
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Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

JACKSON MOTOR SERVICE
STANDARD ESSO DEALER
Brakes Reconditioned
Brake Block Lining
218 North Ave. West Tel. WEstfield 2-2680

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

WEST NEW YORK

SCHULTZ'S
QUALITY SHOE SHOP
Red Cross and Matrix Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
615 Bergenline Avenue, near 16th Street

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
923 HAMILTON STREET

Wetherhold & Metzger The Store of Famous Shoes
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

Edgmont
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

EASTON

FOWLER'S
Luncheonette
Complete Service
BREAKFASTS
LUNCHEON 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. 35c
DINNER 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. 65c
23 N. 4TH STREET

ERIE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
Everything in Exclusive
LADIES' WEAR
HOSIERY — GLOVES
MILLINERY

IT FEELS GREAT!
The Suri Topcoat by Kuppenheimer just $40
A luxurious, fur-like topcoating from South America
P. A. MEYER & SONS
Erie

INSURANCE

There are so many things to protect. Why not insure your property with Fire—Life—Auto—Public Liability or with an Annuity
CLARENCE BROOKS
1118 Erie Trust Building
House: 72-395 Office: 23-350

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

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BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Come in and see the greatest
Hoover Sweeper
ever built
Main Floor

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

You can,
"DEPEND ON DUNNE"
For Good Fuels
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
RALPH S. DUNNE
NARBERTH 2130
10,000 Gal. Fuel Oil Storage

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

Nusbickel Bros.
NORTH HILLS
Summer prices for a short period only
ORDER NOW
Use our budget plan.

PLUMBING and HEATING
GUY M. COOPER
OIL BURNERS
217 Maple Avenue
WILLOW GROVE
Phone Willow Grove 676

and
KESWICK CYCLE SHOP
RICH NORMAN
N. Easton Rd. Ogontz 5018

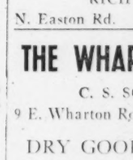
THE WHARTON SHOPPE
C. S. SCHELHORN
9 E. Wharton Road Glenside, Pa.
DRY GOODS—NOTIONS

Turner's Hardware
Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Headquarters
COVER THE EARTH
309 N. Easton Rd. Ogontz 3611

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place Ogontz 4211



Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4661 416 York Road

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORRECT PLUMBING
IRWIN H. ENGLISH
COMFORTABLE HEATING
Since 1914
1831 Brandywine Street Poplar 4687
Evening—Ger. 6090—Che. 3091

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

Mail & Phone Orders Free Del. 100 miles
COLUMBIA RECORDS
● Popular ● Classical ● Children's ● ● Album Sets ● Sound Effects ●
SHRYOCK RADIO COMPANY
CAPEHART SALON
Penn A. C. Bldg., Rittenhouse Sq.
Wed. Eves. Till 10 PEnnypacker 4404
EVERYTHING ● New ● Different ● Better in ● Radio ● Phonographs ● Records ● Sound ● Equipment ● Maintenance ● Television ● Marine Radio ● Direction Finders ●

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5739, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

And again IT'S APRIL
SPRING FASHIONS
of charm and distinction
The Wardrobe
100 N. Craig Sizes 9-42 Schenley 1813

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

Certified Cold Dry-Air
FUR STORAGE
The safest method of preserving your precious furs. Dial 6111 for messenger.
POMEROY'S
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SPECIAL!
Wilson's Home Style Peaches
25c a can—two for 49c
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
739 PENN STREET

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
611 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

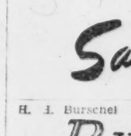
SCRANTON

A VOYAGE That's Never-Ending...
Forward for 69 years, Samters now embarks on the most progressive voyage in its history. We're being modernized . . . modern-lighted, newly-fixtured, freshly-carpeted, entirely air-conditioned!
Samters
. . . Scranton, Pa.

H. J. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street

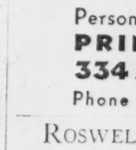
Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

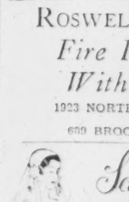


Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for *Formal Occasions*
617 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8-648

SEWICKLEY



"Myt It's GOOD When It Comes From"
Kleindienst's Home
BAKERY
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551



Paint Up
Clean Up
for Sewickley Centennial
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegners if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1126 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

Select Food Market
Visit Our Meat and Poultry Counter
Tel. Sewickley 1900 510 Beaver St.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alpha, Omega (Rev. 1:11)—The first and last letters, respectively, of the Greek alphabet are pronounced *al'-fa* (first *a* short, second as in sofa), and *o-me'-ga* (*o* as in obey, *e* long, *a* as in sofa).

Amen (I Tim. 6:16)—To be read. The word, especially in America, is spoken as *Ay'-men'* (long *a*, short *e*). In Britain, and, of course, in singing, the word is sounded *Ah'-men'*.

Unlike "Selah" and "Higgaion" (liturgical notations and not to be read), "Amen" is always to be read unless otherwise specified.

Anterior — *An-teer'-ih-er* (*a* short, *ee* as in feet, *i* short, *e* as in maker—but a trace of circumflex *o* is not to be disallowed).

The Latin adjective *ante*, "before," had a comparative degree, *anterior*, which meant "more in before." This form was taken bodily into English; and it is used by the best writers as applicable to both time and space. In the sense of "before in time" it is synonymous with "prior"; and in the sense of "before in space" it denotes "before or toward the front"—as opposed to "posterior."

Bethesda (John 5:2)—*Be-thez'-da* (second *e* short, *a* as in sofa). The first *e* is not short; it is quick-long as in debate.

Counterfeit — *Koun'-ter-fit* (*ou* as in out, *e* as in maker, *i* short).

From the Old French *contrefait*, "imitated, forged"; through its component parts we trace it back to the Latin *contra*, "against," and *facere*, "to make." Whatever may be branded counterfeit is literally made against the genuine, or fabricated in imitation of something with a view to deceive.

Dissolution—*Dis'-o-lu'-shun* (*loo* is preferred).

The root meaning of "dissolution" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *solvere*, "to loose") may be said to be a process of breaking down—disintegration.

Efface — *Eh-face'* (short *e*, long *a*).

This word comes from the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance," from a combination of the Latin *ex*, "out," and *facies*, "the face." To efface anything, we cause it to disappear.

Effect — Sounded *eh-fect'* (both *e*'s short).

Evangelize — *E-van'-jeh-lize* (first *e* as in debate, *a* short, second *e* clipped-short, *i* long).

An "evangelist" (Greek *evaggelistes*) is literally "one who brings good news," the word being applied to those who early proclaimed the gospel of Christianity.

This concept of "evangelist" makes it easier to understand the verb "evangelize"; it means "to bring good tidings to; to instruct in the gospel"—in other words, "to convert or Christianize."

Exaltation—*Eg'-zaul-tay'-shun.*

Gravitate—*Grav'-ih-tate* (first *a* short, second long, *i* clipped-short).

Immediately (John 5:9) — *Ih-me'-dih-it-ly* (each *i* short, *e* long).

Intact—*In-takt'* (vowels short).

The Latin roots *in*, "not," and *tangere*, "to touch," suggest that that which is intact is unviolated and uncontaminated.

Misconstrue—*Mis'-kon-stroo'.*

Patmos—*Pat'-mos* (*a* as in hat, *o* as in odd).

Perfect—When used as a verb, this word is accented preferably on the second syllable; as an adjective or a noun, it is stressed on the first.

Possess—*Po-zes'* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *e* short).

Probation—*Pro-bay'-shun.*

This word is from the Latin *probare*, "to prove"; and in turn traceable to *probus*, "good, excellent." The primary meaning, then, of *probare* was "to prove (or judge) the goodness of a thing."

Propitiation (I John 2:2)—*Pro-pish'-ih-ay'-shun* (*o* quick-long as in obey, each *i* short, *a* long, *u* as in circus).

Quench—*Kwench.*

"Quench" is derived from an early verb *quink* meaning "to put out or extinguish."

Receivedst (Luke 16:25) — *Re-ceev'-edst* (three syllables).

Revelation—*Rev'-eh-lay'-shun.*

Rod, staff (Ps. 23:4)—The Oxford Companion Bible comments: "Club and . . . crook. The only two things carried by the shepherd; the former for defense, the latter for help. The club for the sheep's enemies, the crook for the sheep's defense."

Spectre—*Spek'-ter.*

A spectre may be defined as an apparition, a ghost, a phantom. The word is derived from the Latin *spectrum*, "image, appearance" (*specere*, "to look").

"(1), (2)" — Cardinal numbers are usually to be read as cardinals, not as ordinals. The exception is made when numbers are used to indicate a series, or degree. These numbers are then read as ordinals: "first," "second," etc.

Where Would You Find—

1. Blighty?
2. The Pan American Union?
3. The home of the Magyars?
4. San Juan Capistrano?
5. The capital of Delaware?
6. A governing body called the Storthing?
7. Fenway Park?
8. The Flaminian Way?
9. The birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt?
10. Cambria?

(Answers appear on this page)

Only Trifles?

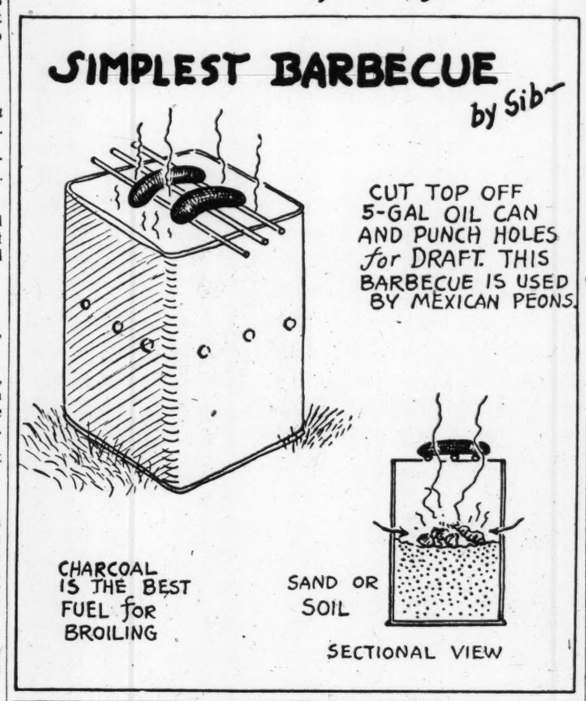
Do you count them only trifles?
What to earth are sun and rain?
Never was a kind word wasted;
Never was one said in vain.

—Everyday Happiness.

Daily Quotation

FEW men are lacking in capacity, but they fail because they are lacking in application.—CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Make It Yourself


SIMPLEST BARBECUE
by Sib—
CUT TOP OFF 5-GAL OIL CAN AND PUNCH HOLES for DRAFT. THIS BARBECUE IS USED BY MEXICAN PEONS.
CHARCOAL IS THE BEST FUEL FOR BROILING
SAND OR SOIL
SECTIONAL VIEW

Three Rivers

Identify these Biblical rivers if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. Though it is the most celebrated river of antiquity, it is not mentioned in the Bible by name.
2. Only within comparatively recent years have its sources been discovered.
3. Its periodic rise and fall provided irrigation and fertility for one of the greatest of ancient peoples.
4. Upon its banks Joseph rose from slavery to a premiership.

II

1. Its mouth is below sea level.
2. Moses came to its banks but never crossed it.
3. In its waters John the Baptist baptized his converts.
4. Its name has come to be used as a synonym for demise.

III

1. The Bible describes it, but it is found on no map in any secular atlas.
2. Its source is named in the Scriptures.
3. A tree growing upon its banks is specifically described in the Bible.
4. He who tells of it says, "And I, John, saw these things."

Answers: I. Nile; II. Jordan; III. the River of the Water of Life (Rev. 22:1).

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Pinhole Camera Can Take Pictures Without a Lens?

The fact that light tends to travel in straight lines makes possible the taking of pictures without a lens. An image or pattern of any source of light (either incandescent or reflected) may be formed without a lens merely by allowing the light from the object to pass through a small hole in one side of a light-tight box or room. As the light falls on the opposite side from the one through which it entered, an inverted image of the object is formed. If a light-sensitive plate is placed where the image is formed, a photograph can be made.

The reason that the image is inverted is shown in the accompanying diagram. Light from the top of the object travels downward diagonally on a straight line through the pinhole to form a spot of light of the same relative intensity as the source at the bottom of the photographic plate, while light from the bottom of the object similarly reaches the top of the plate.

Quite satisfactory photographs can be made with a pinhole camera if the hole is the right size and the exposure is long enough. The size of the hole varies somewhat with the distance between it and the plate, but for a six-inch distance between the pinhole and the plate, the opening should be about 0.02 of an inch in diameter for best results. If the hole is too large, the image will be blurred, because the cone of light from each point on the object widens with an increase in width of the aperture and illuminates a wider and less distinct spot on the plate. On the other hand,

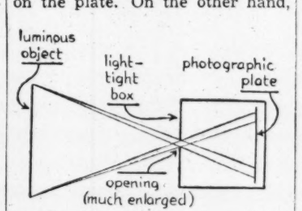


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW PINHOLE CAMERA FORMS AN INVERTED IMAGE OF A LUMINOUS OBJECT.

making the hole too small should also be avoided, because the smaller the hole the less light it admits and the fainter the illumination of the image, the longer the exposure required to reproduce the image on the plate.

Pictures of moving objects cannot be taken with a pinhole camera, because the required exposure time is some thousands of times as long as that of a fast lens camera. Still life, buildings, and scenery make good subjects for pinhole camera photographs.—W. P. Keasbey

Those Playful Police!

Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley, New York City

Amusing sign on building near East River Drive, New York City

In Lighter Vein

Puzzling Position

Police School Instructor: "What advice would you give to our class of graduates, Chief?"

Chief: "I'd advise every young man here never to consider himself invaluable, but always keep on trying to be."—National Police Review.

Something Interesting?

"The last time I was in pantomime, the people could be heard laughing a mile away."

"Really! What was going on there?"—Answers.

Inhospitality

From a radio news broadcast: "The Los Angeles zoo has been forced to disband because of a lack of funds, after a valiant fight to keep the wolf from the door."

Tin Hat!

I found Mrs. C—— living with her husband and eight children in a small corrugated-iron hat high up on the hillside above the lake.—Irish Paper.

The old woman who inhabited a shoe will have to look to her laurels. —Humorist.

—Humorist

"Beg to report the shipload of sand for sandbags just arrived, sir. . . ."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Los Angeles, Calif.

A young woman who had just returned from a delightful week-end in the mountains, wrote to her sister, in a distant city, telling her in detail about the trip. The telling took many pages; and when the letter was completed the writer discovered that she had no envelope large enough to contain the letter. So, clipping her sister's name and address to the letter, she proceeded to her place of business, planning to purchase an envelope and mail the letter during the day.

That evening, when ready to prepare the letter for mailing, she found to her consternation that she had lost it. She immediately wrote a note to her sister, telling her what had happened and promising a repetition of the letter some time soon.

By return mail she received an answer stating that the letter had already been received, and there was no return name or address upon it.

Someone had found the letter, purchased an envelope, addressed it to the young lady's sister, and paid the postage to send it, which much exceeded the three-cent limit.

The writer of that letter takes this means of saying "Thank you," in the hope that the kind friend—whoever he or she may be—also reads this sunny little column.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The soldier's name for England.
2. A bureau established in Washington, D. C., in 1890, to promote a better understanding among all republics of the Western Hemisphere.
3. Hungary.
4. One of the most beautiful of the Spanish Missions in California; located between San Diego and Los Angeles; built 1776.
5. Dover.
6. The Norwegian Parliament.
7. The home of the American League baseball team in Boston; seats 38,000.
8. The great northern road of ancient Italy, leading from Rome to Arminium (Rimini) on the Adriatic; built during the censorship of Caius Flaminius.
9. New York City; Oct. 27, 1858.
10. The ancient name for Wales.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stealthy Escape*

By LE PELLEY

IT WORKED! YOU'VE UNLOCKED IT —
SHHH — NOT SO LOUD!
WAIT TILL I PUT ON MY SHIRT!
HURRY — THE SHADOW IS STILL IN THE WORK-ROOM..
I'LL LOCK THE DOOR AFTER US SO THE SHADOW WILL THINK WE'RE STILL IN HERE ...
GOOD IDEA..
NOW.. MY FRIEND · DO YOU WANT TO GET OUT OF HERE OR DO YOU STILL WANT TO STUDY THIS OLD MILL ... ??
I'D LIKE TO STUDY THE MILL .... BUT.. ER... FROM A SAFE DISTANCE..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In and Out of the Antique Business*—

By RODGERS

Yesterday ol' Pete and I rescued the old chair from the rubbish heap and dragged it home—
But somehow Mrs. Simpson didn't seem to appreciate it very much—
So I decided to hop up in it and show her that it was all right—
WOW!
Oh well, it was easier to take it back to the rubbish pile that way!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Rapid Transit*

By THE HAGERS

I STEPPED UP FOR A TROLLEY RIDE. "WE DON'T STOP HERE NOW," ELMER CRIED.
HE WAITED. "WE HAVE RAISED THE FARE. YOUR TOKENS YOU MUST DROP IN THERE."
"I HAVE NONE." HE SLID BACK THE DOOR. "YOU BUY THEM AT DRAKE'S HARDWARE STORE.
WE'RE SPEEDING UP OUR SERVICE NOW." ONE PATRON FELT LIKE QUACKING, "HOW?"

PENNSYLVANIA

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(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Listkrieg

The tale of trickery and treachery by which the Nazis have seized key points in Norway unfolds day by day. Propaganda, bribery, infiltration by soldiers and sailors in civilian guise, forged orders, the stirring up of internal strife and confusion, unprincipled betrayal of Norwegian friendliness, and unbelievable deceit — these rather than feats of arms account for German success in Norway.

What do other neighbors of Germany think of this kind of "Blitzkrieg" —more accurately "Listkrieg"? The undermining methods of the Nazis have often been glimpsed before. In Austria and Czechoslovakia, they were based on partial racial affiliation. In Norway they had no such excuse and are exposed not only in bald effrontery but in new forms applicable to other friendly nations.

"Our strategy is to destroy the enemy from within, to conquer him through himself. . . . Mental confusion, contradiction of feeling, indecisiveness, panic: these are our weapons." Thus does Hermann Rauschning quote the Reichsführer in his book, "The Voice of Destruction." Following seizure of Norway these appear to be the weapons any peaceful nation within reach may expect to have used against it. And any friendly nation may find itself classed as "enemy" if it resists.

But this evil unconsciously exposes itself. The tragedy of Norway should sound a fire alarm in Sweden, in Switzerland and the Low Countries, in the Balkans—yes, even in Italy. What will the response be to this alarm? Doubtless the Nazis would like it to produce demoralizing fear. They have advertised ruthlessness; they may consider trickery equally valuable for terrorization. But this sort of thing defeats itself.

In all the nations some citizens are awakening. When they know that "panic" and "mental confusion" are weapons designedly leveled against them they will be more alert to raise mental and spiritual defenses. Prime Minister Chamberlain, recognized the power of such defenses in speaking to the National Free Church Council in London: "This war will be won by the spiritual forces of the world as much as by the material power of their brave defenders."

That is true not only for the belligerents but for neutrals. Even those who might not accept Mr. Chamberlain's view of the war or his concept of "spiritual forces," should be aroused to defend themselves against being destroyed "from within."

Hardy Varieties

Some of the flowers that bloom in the spring of an election year are not easily discouraged by wintry winds, late frosts, or uncertainties of sun and shower. Of such apparently are the campaigns of Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and James A. Farley, Postmaster General, for the Democratic nomination for President. So, too, may be considered the quiet and gradual boom for Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, especially since a Gallup poll tends to indicate that he would run a stronger race than would President Roosevelt in the face of the third-term issue.

The McNutt candidacy appears to wait on the pleasure of Mr. Roosevelt as to whether he wishes to be a candidate. But it has ceased waiting quiescently. Mr. McNutt has announced that he will begin May 6 a speech-making tour of nearly every State that does not have a favorite-son candidate in the Democratic Party. Similarly the Farley organization, already active for months, takes on new seriousness with the word that William W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, will resign to aid the campaign of the Postmaster General between now and the time of the National Convention. These two developments seem to strengthen an assumption, made by both the hopefuls, that Mr. Roosevelt will renounce a possible third term.

But their candidacies and others in the Democratic ranks must push up bravely against the political elements and risk the uncertainties of the decision from the White House; otherwise how should a blossom be ready for plucking by July 15?

The best American news since the opening of the baseball season is that the Louisiana strawberry crop escaped the latest frost. . . . Just a little more whipped cream, please.

Clearing the Atmosphere

Reuben L. Lurie was the logical man for the Boston Bar Association to draft to investigate certain lawyers connected with the Dowd and Connolly cases. It was Mr. Lurie, a Boston attorney, whose personal investigation of conditions in the Suffolk County Clerk's office led to the entrance into the case of the Bar Association and the eventual resignation of John Patrick Connolly, Clerk, and John F. Dowd, Sheriff.

Because of his accomplishments in the Suffolk County investigations, Mr. Lurie was awarded the first civic medal of the Boston City Club when he was selected recently as the individual making the greatest contribution to the people of Greater Boston in 1939. Mr. Lurie wears his honors graciously. He is motivated by a firm conviction that, wherever found, corruption is untenable. The Bar Association, with Mr. Lurie as investigator, appears now to have further opportunity to clear the atmosphere temporarily clouded by disclosures of the Dowd and Connolly cases.

How Big a Navy?

Members of the Senate Committee on Naval Relations are wisely proceeding with cautious resolution in the hearings on the naval appropriation bill. Apparently they wish to assure that any lessons as to relative value of battleships and airplanes from recent British and German engagements are absorbed. They are also resolved that the American Navy shall be kept or brought up to full adequacy for national defense.

Meanwhile, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, advises the Committee that Japan probably is building and may have close to completion four battleships which would bring its total to eighteen. There is some suspicion that, behind the screen of secrecy since abrogation of the naval treaty in 1936, the Japanese may be laying down as many as eight such ships in the new superdreadnought size of 40,000 to 45,000 tons.

These latter fears may be discounted by the fact that the Japanese economy is already strained to the breaking point by the efforts of the military to maintain its conquest in China. The American Navy, by comparison, has eight battleships in building, including two of the 45,000-ton class, which will bring its total to twenty-three, and the pending bill for 1941 would include two more.

If Americans are looking for possibilities to be disturbed about, they might reasonably ask themselves what the effect on their naval needs would have been if the recent battle in the Skagerrak had gone against the British instead of giving new evidence of the Lion's power. At present, the United States maintains a battle fleet only in the Pacific Ocean, depending on the existence of a friendly British Navy in the North Atlantic. If Germany after this war should be able to compel surrender and delivery of the British fleet, as the German fleet was signed over at the close of the last war, the United States would be faced with the necessity of providing its own defenses in two oceans instead of one.

This would mean building a two-ocean navy, about which some have talked, but which Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, said would be prohibitive in cost, rising to several hundred millions over the present naval outlays.

The pending naval appropriation bill would not attempt to provide a two-ocean navy, Admiral Stark explains, even if its building program should be increased so as to add 25 per cent to the fleet instead of the 11 per cent approved by the House. This increase would be in the cruiser, destroyer, and submarine categories, tending to keep the fleet in balance along with the addition of superdreadnoughts.

That such investments will not be wasted by reason of air combat forces is indicated by the report of Winston Churchill for the British Admiralty last week that the battleship Rodney had taken one of the heaviest German bombs on her deck armor without serious damage. Altogether there is other evidence that aerial bombing, while important in warfare at sea, has not made the battleship obsolete.

The principal consideration in an American naval program is that it shall advance steadily rather than by spurts and in sound proportion among the various elements of the fleet.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Breakfast Menus and Petticoats"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You say in your recent editorial "Representative Woodrun pointed out that back in 1907 when the Republicans were running the show, inquiries touched on such things as breakfast menus and the number of petticoats possessed."

Somebody is wrong.

I know we had a Federal census in 1910 because I helped in it, and we had no nonsense about breakfasts.

If we had a census in 1907 I must have been hibernating. F. M. LIBBY

Boston

Editor's Note:

May we quote from the Congressional Record of February 26, 1940: "In 1907, under the administration of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, with a Republican Congress, it became advisable to find out something about the conditions of the women and children in industry, and the Congress passed an act stating: That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational, and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States. . . .

"They asked each one of these workers what their income was, what they did with the money, what it bought, what kind of food they had, what they had for their meals, and so forth. They asked about the menu of the family, and this is what family No. 3 told the inquirer they had for breakfast: Beef hash, biscuit, sirup and butter, coffee and Postum, sugar and milk. For dinner they had beef hash, biscuit, and corn bread. For supper they had warmed-over beef hash, biscuit, corn bread, and buttermilk. . . .

"They asked the housewife of family No. 3 about the clothing of the family, and these answers refer to a daughter, age 12. They asked her how many coats she had, and she said she had one coat, cloth, value $3 'How many dresses?' Five dresses, gingham, value $3.10. Two dresses, $2.10. One dress, $2.75. Four petticoats, cotton, $1.85. Four drawers, cotton, 28 cents. . . . Three winter underwear, canton flannel, 90 cents. Two nightgowns, cotton, 70 cents. One hat, felt, $1.50. One hat, straw, $1. Twenty stockings, $2. Four shoes, $6. Total, $25.17 worth of clothing that girl had."

Jobs or the Army?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have three sons, 18, 24, and 28 years old. Two of them are out of work, and they've looked hard for jobs. They are not lazy. Now they are thinking of joining the Army. They would rather have regular work, but are getting desperate.

It seems terrible that these young men should have to join the Army just to earn their food and shelter. Surely this country has something better to offer. And why are we building up such a big Army? Are we in danger of attack or are we being pushed into the European war?

I want my sons to earn their living by using their hands and brains in some worthy occupation—something constructive to improve the country they live in. There should be enough work to do at home to keep us all busy and out of the mess in Europe.

Ashmont, Mass. MRS. JOHN RILEY

Elected by Popular Vote?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congressman Lea of California favors a change in our Constitution so that our Presidents may be elected by popular vote.

In the 1888 election President Cleveland had a popular majority of 105,000, but was defeated by electoral votes. Again in the 1876 election Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, had a popular majority of 200,000 but was defeated by one electoral vote (185 Hayes; 184 Tilden.)

An improvement could be made by giving a candidate one electoral vote if he carried a Congressional district.

In the 1924 election Senator La Follette carried one State giving him thirteen electoral votes. Nearly four million votes cast in forty-seven States were lost, however, as they did not count even one electoral vote.

Washington HERMAN RAY ANTHONY

"Must New Capital Be Groomed?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several weeks ago you wrote and published an editorial on the subject of the current topic of competitive bidding for issues of securities in the investment banking business. The editorial, titled "Must New Capital Be Groomed?" stated the case fairly and presented a development which I think is of some importance to the business affairs of the Nation. Too few people realize the part which investment banking plays in industry and employment and I think it is a fine thing that a newspaper like yours will take the time to learn about the industry's position and then express yourself so clearly.

New York OWEN KRAFT

Unconvincing

The Bookshelf

The Making of a Newspaper

Of the writing of books on journalism there continues to be no end. Most of them are far from satisfactory. One reason for this is that many are written from an academic viewpoint by persons connected with schools of journalism, who lack practical experience. Another reason is that many of the books of this nature are so outstandingly technical, and therefore necessarily narrow in their treatment of the subject in hand, that they have no broad appeal to those who are not newspaper technicians.

Therefore it is a pleasure to welcome a book free from both these faults, written by one with vision and a thorough working knowledge of his subject gained in the production of a great metropolitan newspaper. This book is WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOR (New York: Harcourt Brace. $3), by Neil MacNeil, for the past ten years assistant managing editor of The New York Times. Before entering upon his present position, Mr. MacNeil served as assistant telegraph editor, head of the city copy desk, foreign editor, and night city editor, positions which gave him a thorough training in the vital details of newspaper production.

Mr. MacNeil has vision in abundance, but is not visionary. He understands the mission of the press and the necessity for a real freedom of the press in a democratic country. He realizes the shortcomings of newspapers and their failure at times to live up to all their opportunities and responsibilities. He knows there are many things which publishers have done which will not stand the light of full investigation, but on the whole he feels, and rightly, that the American press has carried on an unceasing fight for the legal rights and liberty of the citizens of the United States.

* * *

Despite occasional relapses into acting in its own special interests, the newspaper, on the whole, according to Mr. MacNeil, does not lose sight of the fact that its own constitutional guarantee of freedom is inextricably bound with its fight for the legal rights and liberty of the citizens. Therefore he holds it can surely be said of the American press that it "does nevertheless maintain a constant vigilance over the dearly won rights of the people. It wants government from below, not from on high. It ferrets out and records for all to see every move, no matter how trivial, towards personal dictatorship. It stands firmly for government by law, not by men."

How vital a free press is to the United States, and how important a role it plays in the daily life of an individual may be realized, as Mr. MacNeil says, by considering what conditions would be were it suppressed even for a week. "Uncertainty and indecision would grip all business, for it would not venture into the unknown," he said. "We should know little or nothing of what was going on in the world, with its wars, its scheming diplomats, its commercial rivalry, and its hundreds of millions of people striving to make a decent livelihood. We should be uninformed on our local community and our own neighbors. We should lose touch with intellectual and scientific progress. We should stagnate politically, mentally, and industrially. Our complex and dynamic machinery of civilization would stand still, like a stalled automobile." This, he says, is what has happened in those countries where dictators have put an end to the freedom of the press.

* * *

For the working newspaperman the book is filled with an understanding presentation of the multiplicity of problems and details that enter into the day's work. The book is divided into chapters telling of the duties of the various departments, such as managing editor, city editor, foreign correspondent, Washington correspondent, financial editor, sports editor, reporting, editing the news, and so forth. As the major part of Mr. MacNeil's newspaper career evidently has been spent inside the office as an editor, his best chapters are those which deal with handling the news in its written form within the office, and its editing. His chapter on "Editing the News," in which he tells in accurate detail how the news is handled, and how it reaches its final form, is one of the best things to be found in any literature on journalism, and certainly can be read with profit by everyone engaged in that kind of work, no matter how long he has been at it.

Mr. MacNeil recognizes the high value of the service rendered by what to the public, at least, is the almost forgotten man of the newspaper office—the copy reader, the man who takes the script of the reporter and whips it into shape. In no other position on a well-edited newspaper, or anywhere else for that matter, is a greater responsibility for accuracy, nimbleness of intellect, encyclopedic understanding, and like qualities required than in the case of a copy editor. Here Mr. MacNeil, as I have said, is at his best, and it is important that he should be, otherwise he would not be fitted for the important position he occupies. R. R. H.

The Wide Horizon

Big Guns Off the Beaches

By Sydney A. Clark

My radio, burbling with rumors and counter-rumors about familiar places in the Scandinavian battle zone seems mentally to televise these areas for me as I knew them in the piping times of peace, the peace that had been unbroken in the North since Napoleon's day. Much less than a year ago I revisited them extensively.

I can say emphatically that although the thunderheads of war were then all but filling the sky, the average Swede, Norwegian and Dane who occupied a position of responsibility was thinking, or at least saying: "There will be no European war." In many cases this attitude reached a level of completely "pooh-poohing" the whole affair. In Oslo and Bergen, in Gothenburg and across in Copenhagen, intelligent men said to me, almost with unanimity, and not without a trace of impatience: "You Americans are so headline-conscious. A headline doesn't make a war. All the big countries will keep on sparring for position but they won't make war."

Alas for hallucinations of security based on a belief that there can be neutrality in a shrunken Europe, in whose midst dragons' teeth still are sown.

* * *

The Skagerrak and Kattegat converge around the peninsula of Jutland in an almost symmetrical pattern like an inverted V, to the narrowing fjord of Oslo, with the Norwegian capital at its apex. As a region of summer holiday there are few places in Europe to match this three-country seaboard. Northern Jutland—actually an island since the narrow Limfjord cuts clear across Denmark—is little but a string of superlative beaches where seabathers and sunbathers in season make the sands their own and artists set up their easels in many a sheltered nook. That these idyllic strands today should echo to sounds other than the laughter of frolickers on the beach seems unbelievable.

Across the Kattegat in Sweden, the great port of Gothenburg is paralyzed by the overnight destruction of its profitable commerce; yet it has kept its head and its heart. Reports tell of its hospitals being evacuated by Swedish patients to make room for wounded German soldiers who have taken refuge on Swedish shores. The milk of human kindness still flows. Potential enemies are sheltered and cared for.

The Swedish resort of Marstrand, much in the news since two disabled German transports landed there on April 10, stands out in my mind as the most vivid and vital of all northern watering places in Europe, unless it is matched by Germany's Helgoland in times of peace.

The magic of Marstrand is indescribable. For once a trite tag is apt and fair. "Madeira of the North" this green-and-granite skerry calls itself, and by some legerdemain with winds and warm currents it has captured, to an amazing degree, the softness of the tropics. The "King of Marstrand," a weather-beaten captain who all but controls the island, convoyed me to many neighboring islets and showed me several hidden glens whose palmy luxuriance defied belief even as I looked upon it. I had to remind myself again and again that I was on the same parallel of latitude as northern Labrador.

* * *

Flanking the Skagerrak on the west, Norway's coastline works up to Oslo in a crescendo of delight but lately it has been a crescendo of terror. Stavanger, Kristiansand, Arendal, gateways to glorious fjord and *dal*, have heard the big guns and seen the smoke of battle. Grimstad, the home of Knut Hamsun, Nobel prize-winning novelist, has been uncomfortably near the acrid fumes of conflict. Larvik, mistaken in some news reports for northern Narvik, guards the very entrance to Oslofjord.

The Norwegian capital, Oslo, fairly leaped into modernity in the last half of the thirties and its skyscrapers, deplored by those who loved the old skyline, were immensely impressive in the summer of '39, as I saw them from the fjord. Perhaps, before peace comes, this energetic city will have to endure its "trial by concussion." Perhaps also it will feel that any trial, however terrible, is less stifling to freedom of thought and action than is submission to forces of totalitarian aggression.

Mirror of World Opinion

Our Spiritual Obligation

. . . A spiritual revival would awaken America and purify her whole national life. It is not, however, to be attained by mere expression of purpose. It requires action throughout our waking hours. Something far more important must come first before the spiritual forces of America can or will be mobilized—the spiritual change within individuals.

Not until each and every one of us feels the impact of spiritual achievement, not until the eagerness to serve God is stronger than the eagerness to serve ourselves, not until we are ready to make sacrifices of time and money and power and pride for the sake of others who need our help and our guidance will we begin to understand the elemental transformation which is prerequisite to the spiritual rebirth of a nation. . . .

To serve God we are exhorted to love our fellow man. But do we? What is the force or influence, the teaching or the appeal that will tell those who exercise power why kindliness is as much needed inside as outside government and why stubborn pride is the enemy of progress? . . .

The opportunities to serve God in business, in government, in labor leadership and in the ordinary tasks of everyday life are numerous if we but have the courage to see them.

We are not here bespeaking the nation just to fill the churches, desirable as that would be in reminding us of our spiritual obligations.

We are not beseeching government and those who are governed to surrender convictions and abandon immutable principles of human relationships.

But we are pleading today, as men must plead every day, that the solution of problems of government, of business, of professional and scientific progress shall not be held as things apart but should at all times be tested by the spiritual obligation.

This, in its highest form, is a dedication of human life to the guidance and wisdom of Divine Providence.—*United States News.*

Translating Our Times

Balkan Economy: Italian View

The Balkan countries certainly cannot isolate their economies which are largely identical, and so do not offer any great possibility of interchange among themselves. On the contrary, they need to trade with the industrial zones of Europe.

Under certain important aspects, and without any formal agreement, the policies of the Balkan States coincide with the directives of Italian policy which, from far or near, exerts no pressure on them. Yet Italian influence is always present and felt by an exemplary attitude, serene firmness and suggestive radiation of her constructive mission. —VIRGINIO GAYDA in *Giornale d'Italia*, Rome.

* * *

German Aid Appreciated

Southeastern Europe is not a colony; not the Orient or the Occident, nor an Asiatic region, but a world apart that desires to be understood and treated as such. One of its faces is turned to the Occident and the other to the Orient. Superficial visitors cannot grasp the true economic and social structure of Southeastern Europe.

Although natural and other differences exist between its peoples, their spiritual life shows many traits in common. First and foremost of these is, they all share the same firm determination to live independently and how they see fit.

Thirty years ago I made extensive studies of German-Rumanian trade relations in Berlin. Not only Germans but we Rumanians have benefited by the investment of German capital in Rumania.—PROF. ION RADUCANO, dean of the School of Higher Commercial Studies of Bucharest, and former Rumanian Cabinet Minister and Deputy.

English Penetration

The epoch of England's splendid isolation having passed, we again see her in need of alliances and allies. After a lengthy interlude her face again turns towards the European continent. One cannot doubt England's serious and decisive intent to co-operate in the rearrangement of this continent. Once again England is deploying her entire strength to consolidate her position in Southeastern Europe as shown by her increasing political, financial and commercial activities there. Yet she is all the while careful that her new policies be the means of ultimately arriving at a European entente reposing on the largest possible base.—"DANUBIUS" in *Affaires Danubiennes*, Bucharest.

* * *

Bulgaria and the Soviets

Bulgarian-Russian relations have varied through the centuries according to time and circumstances. Coming from the Scythian steppes, Turkish and Slav tribes fused and became the Bulgarian people. Bulgarians have always maintained relations with the peoples they left behind.

Today Soviet-Russia's policy towards Bulgaria still lives in the realm of expectancy. But as Bulgaria occupies an eminently interesting geographical and strategical position on the Peninsula, Soviet diplomatic activity in Sofia ought to begin soon. To its credit stands the heritage of the Czars, Pan-Slavism, important ideological considerations and natural conditions which, in the hands of a supple and enterprising diplomacy, can be made to play a very important and perhaps a decisive role in the complicated game played by the Powers on this part of the Continent.

May it be for the benefit of peace and freedom of peoples!—DR. S. MEZAN, Bulgarian journalist and former municipal councilor of Sofia.